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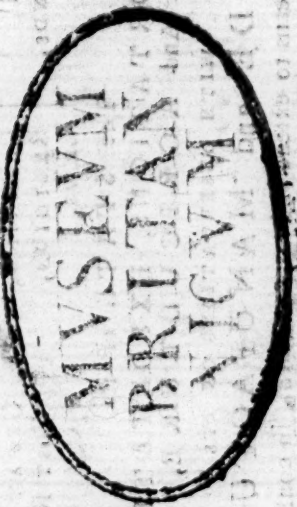
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HISTORY

OF

IRELAND.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

WHETHER we consider this county with respect to its soil, or the many beautiful views which present themselves to the curious traveller, it equally demands particular attention. The whole county, in general, is well cultivated, particularly the low-lands, which are also well inhabited and enclosed. The soil throughout is exceeding good, and the air wholesome. Its length, where longest, is 33 miles; and its greatest breadth 20. It is bounded on the south by Wexford, on the west by Kildare and Catherlough, on the north by Dublin and part of Kildare, and on the east by the Irish sea. There are many very high mountains in this county, as likewise some of those deep dark vallies, called Glyns, which are extremely beautiful and picturesque, together with some
B grand

grand and astonishing waterfalls. It contains 252,400 Irish plantation acres, near 8000 houses, 54 parishes and 4 boroughts, and sends 10 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the following chief towns,

Wicklow,

Baltinglass,

Carysfort,

Blefinton,

Wicklow. This is the capital town of the county, it is 18 miles from Dublin. Its trade consists chiefly in provisions, which are sent from hence to supply the markets of Dublin: here are barracks for three companies of foot; and at the mouth of the river Leirtrim is a haven and an ancient castle. This town is remarkable for a fine pale ale called Wicklow ale, which is universally esteemed. The post goes to and from Dublin 6 times a week. Lord Maynard derives the title of baron from this town. There are a great number of weavers in this county, who make Douglass of three quarters and 7-8ths wide.

Powerfcourt. The seat of Lord Viscount Powerfcourt, 10 miles west from Dublin: the mansion house is extremely grand, and built of mountain stone; the Egyptian hall is scarcely to be equalled for its magnificence, but being too low is its only defect. Over the door are the arms of that noble family, cut in stone. The improvements made in the demesne are very great, particularly many serpentine walks through beautiful evergreens,

evergreens, especially the arbutus or strawberry tree, having at the same time bloom, green and ripe fruit on its branches: the fruit when ripe is in shape much like the wood strawberry, is of a fine scarlet colour, and hangs in clusters among the branches; but the taste is much inferior to the wood strawberries: near this seat is a most beautiful waterfall, called Powercourt Waterfall, which from its peculiarity of situation is well deserving the notice of every traveller. It is produced from a small river arising from springs, and rains collected in the vallies adjoining a large range of mountains, and falls at least three hundred feet. The only time to see this astonishing and beautiful waterfall in perfection is immediately after great rains; no description can then convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this scene; just under the fall are many enormous pieces of rocks, upon which the torrent or cataract falls most impetuously, and forms a scene the most extraordinary and entertaining in its kind that can be imagined. There are a considerable number of trees which grow from the bottom to the top of the hills on the sides of the fall of water, which adds additional charms to this amazing curiosity.

Delgenny. A small town where is a very neat church, and near it an elegant stone house, the seat of John Latouche, Esq; designed and executed by the ingenious Mr.

Cooly, which for the beauty of its architecture is greatly admired.

Blefinton, is a small town which gives the title of baron to the family of Stratford.

Carysfort is also a small place which gives the title of baron to the family of Proby.

Arklow. This antient town is situated near the sea, and at the mouth of a river called by Ptolemy *Ovaca*. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Dukes of Ormond. Two companies of foot are quartered here.

Dunlavin. Is a good market town, the markets are every Saturday. Here is a good Inn but the roads bad.

Natural Productions of the county of Wicklow.

In this county a berry is very frequent, called Moss Berries, which are a grateful acid, and make an agreeable tart, and sometimes used as a pickle.

Lead ore is found and smelted; in which also there are several traces of copper. There are likewise large and deep pits of *piritæ* from which *copperas* might be made.

Waters. At Cronebaun in this county, the waters are equal, if not superior, to those of Heringrund and Ciment in Hungary.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

The county of Carlow has part of Kildare and Wicklow on the north, Wexford on

on the south, part of Wicklow and Wexford on the east, and part of the Queen's County and Kilkenny on the west. It is 28 miles from north to south, and 18 from east to west. The air of this county is wholesome and the soil fruitful. It sends to parliament six members. The principal towns are, viz.

Carlow,
Tullagh,
Old Leighlin,
Hacketstown.

Carlow. This antient town is situated 38 miles from Dublin, it hath no considerable market, but is a post town. The post goes to and from Dublin twice a week. It sends two members to parliament. For the administration of justice in this kingdom, (the courts of which were ambulatory) it appears that in this town the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer were held from the 37th year of Edward III. (1363) and continued to sit occasionally there; in the first year of Richard II. 1377, and in 1389, from whence they were removed to Dublin by order of the Duke of Lancaster, then, 1401, Lord Lieutenant, in the reign of Henry IV. because Carlow was surrounded by enemies, the walls about it much decayed, and the place reckoned unsafe for the residence of the judges. There are at present barracks for a troop of horse. This town gives the title of baron to the Earl of Westmoreland, as it did that of marquis to the Duke of Wharton. It is long. 10, 35, lat. 52, 45. Formerly the manufacture of Damasks for his Majesty's table,

table, was carried on here, and from the great improvements in the manufactures of Ireland, it is not doubted but they will be preferred. The principal sort of linen wove here is 7-8ths, and the Diaper manufacture is carried on: this county is extremely fit for the linen manufacture, more especially as there are several good bleach-yards, and flax is raised in pretty large quantities.

Old Leighlin. This was formerly a bishop's see, but is now united to Ferns. At Leighlin Bridge, about a mile from this town, was a commandery of the Knights Templars. It is situated 44 miles south west from Dublin. It hath little trade.

Tullagh. Is a good market town and well built. It is situated on the river Slane.

Hacketstown. Is a small inconsiderable town, but there being a cotton manufacture established here, which with the linen weaving, it is very probable, may in future be of more note.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

This county is bounded by the Queen's County on the north, by the county of Wexford on the south, by the county of Tipperary on the west, by the counties of Wexford and Carlow, or Catherlough, on the east, and by Upper Ossory on the north west. The soil is rich and fertile, being proper for tillage. It produces considerable quantities of corn, wool, and fine coals, well known by the name of Kilkenny coal, which

which gives a great heat ; but there arises a great quantity of sulphur from those coals. The inhabitants who constantly make use of them do not find the least inconvenience in that respect. The Kilkenny marble is universally esteemed, being of a beautiful black colour, adapted for chimney pieces, &c. and as there are large quantities produced in this county, it is no inconsiderable article of their trade. The greatest length of this county from north to south is 40 miles, and the breadth from east to west about 20. This county is divided by the river Noer, into two parts, which derives its source from the lofty mountains of Slieu Bloom. Great numbers of gentlemen's seats are in this county, being esteemed extremely healthful from the purity of the air and the advantage of a moderate climate. It is certainly one of the pleasantest and most populous counties in this kingdom. It contains 287,650 Irish plantation acres, 19,379 houses, 16 parishes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. The members sent by it to parliament are 16, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the following chief towns.

Kilkenny,

Gowran,

Irishtown,

Knocktopher,

Thomastown,

Innistiege.

Callan,

The city of Kilkenny. Which is the capital of the county, takes its name from the cell or church of St. *Canice*, who was an

eminent hermit. The Bishop of Offory has his seat here; which see was translated from Abago in Offory, by Bishop O'Dullany, in the reign of Henry II. Here is a handsome cathedral dedicated under the patronage of Saint Kenny or Canice, which stands on an eminence, from whence there is a most delightful prospect of the adjacent well improved country. Kilkenny is one of the largest, most wealthy and trading towns in Ireland, and is pleasantly situated on the Nore a navigable river that discharges itself into the harbour of Waterford. The streets are paved with an inferior kind of black marble, which is beautifully intermixed with white granite, of which they have large quarries near the town, and as it takes a fine polish, is universally admired; and the marble mills are a great curiosity. The supreme Council of the Roman Catholics under the Pope's Nuncio formerly sat at Kilkenny. It is also remarkable for the castle, formerly the seat of the Duke of Ormond, and the city is one of the most elegant in Ireland, and governed by a mayor, aldermen and sheriffs. It sends two members to parliament. A troop of horse and four companies of foot are here quartered. There is an excellent market twice a week. This city is seated on the river Nore 25 miles from Waterford, and 61 miles south of Dublin, long. 10. 20. lat. 53. 30. A part of the suburbs is called St. Canice or Irish town, which also sends two members to parliament.

parliament. In the neighbourhood of Killkenny is the celebrated subterraneous cave of Donmore, which extends a considerable distance, through many curious meandering passages, apter rather to astonish than delight those who are induced to search into such amazing works of nature. Those who view it are attended by persons with flambeaux, and the narrowness of some parts obliges them to creep on their knees, but after some little distance from the mouth of it, the traveller is agreeably surprized by large openings presenting views of numerous petrifications of the water falling down from the crevices of the rocks, and other natural curiosities. There was a factory established at Killkenny for the linen manufactory, by the Bishop of Ossory, where every part of the business was carried on, from the sowing the flax-seed to the weaving of the yarn into linen, in which 10 looms were employed, and also a number of people in raising and saving the flax, dressing, spinning and boiling the yarn, &c. The goods were exported on his Lordship's own account; but notwithstanding every endeavour was exerted to render it of advantage to the county, it did not meet with the success so patriotic a scheme deserved, as the linens came too dear to market, compared with north country or foreign bleached linens. There are many weavers here, who manufacture bundle cloth and Douglas resembling

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bling Hambro' douglas, of which great quantities are exported to England.

Irishtown. Near this town the linen manufacture is carried on pretty extensively, particularly in the article of coarse linens, for which this part of the kingdom is peculiarly suited, as the lands though generally coarse yield excellent crops of flax, and the inhabitants are industrious in improving that manufacture.

Thomastown. It stands on the river Nuer, or Neor, is tolerably well fortified, and reckoned one of the most principal of the market towns. The principal proprietors of this town are the descendants of Thomas Fitz-Anthony, who lived in the reign of Henry III.

Callan. A borough town, and the most ancient one in Ireland. It sends two members to parliament. The principal proprietors of the town lands are George Agar, Esq; The Right Hon. Henry Flood, Sir Frederick Flood, and Lord Mount Garret.

Gowran. Is a considerable town, and is well defended by a strong castle. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Upper Ossory.

Knocktopher. The many bleach-yards adjacent, as well as at Greenville, Besborough, Garrinahery, Kilkenny, Tenerany, &c. render this small town of some trade, but otherwise not deserving particular notice.
Innistock.

Innistioge. Situated on the banks of the Nuer, is a considerable market town.

Castlecomer. Here are several very extensive coal pits on the estate of the Earl of Wandesford, to whom this town gives the title of Viscount. The coals are in great plenty, but the heavy expence of carriage renders them too high for Dublin market.

Donmore. Formerly the seat of the Duke of Ormond, where are several curious caves, well deserving the attention of the traveller. The entrance into these wonderful caves is by a difficult descent of about a hundred feet, where the appearance of these caverns is uncommonly awful. The floor is uneven and stones of various sizes are promiscuously dispersed upon it; the sides are composed of ragged work, and the roof is arched with rocks seemingly dropping on the curious explorer of these natural curiosities, where from a number of petrifications like icicles, there is a falling of a quantity of limpid water, which petrify into clear crystal lumps upon the large stones whereon they fall. The circumference of this cave is about 200 feet, and its height about 50. You proceed to the other caves by a turning to the left, and having a number of lighted torches, a surprising scene presents itself, of a number of stones of various colours, and the rocks which compose the sides seem bending in and threatens, in appearance, instant destruction to the beholder. It is

is with the utmost difficulty I walked over these rocks, and had there not been some branches that shoot from the rocks, it would be impracticable: from thence there is a passage which leads to another cave, which greatly resembles an antient Gothic temple, enriched with all the decorations of art, but so solemn a scene is not to be equalled; the floor is covered with a crystalline substance, and the roof resembles a fine Gothic building. Here are three beautiful congelations, the first of which has all the appearance of an organ, the second of an altar, and the third of a cross. These curious figures are supposed to be owing to the water that falls from the upper parts of the cave to the ground, which might have co-agulated into stone from time to time, until at length they acquired their present form. This amazing and difficult meander over rocks and precipices led me for about a quarter of a mile, when I was agreeably surprized by the murmurs of subterranean rivers which rowling over tumbling stones and rocks, forms an unusual murmur in that hollow cavern. The passages into some of these caves are so low that there is a necessity of creeping through them. The traveller would imagine that nature designed the first cave as a preparative for what remained to be seen, for by it the eye is familiarized to more awful and uncommon objects made up of an infinite variety of inequalities of rocks overhead, some threatening desolation

desolation on the spot, whilst others seem to be more fixed and secure. The spectator flatters himself that he has no objects to behold more awful, nor any thing more dangerous to meet, than what he finds in the first cavern, and his mind therefore becomes tolerably fortified against those ideas which result from a combination of appearances, unthought of, surprizing and menacing, but the whole of this curious scene is such that the traveller is equally astonished in each cave, which is esteemed the most wonderful in the creation.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Wexford. This county is 38 miles in length and about 27 in breadth. It has Wicklow on the north, St. George's Chanel on the south and south west, and part of Carlow and Kilkenny on the west; the greatest part of this county is very fruitful, particularly in corn and grass, and the air is healthy. It contains 315,396 Irish plantation acres, 13,051 houses, 109 parishes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament; namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following chief towns, viz.

Wexford,	Newborough,
New Ross,	Bannow,
Enniscorthy,	Clonmines,
Fethard,	Taghmon.

The capital of this county is Wexford, a large antient town, with a very commodious

ous harbour at the mouth of the river Slane, on a bay of the Irish Channel, and will admit ships of considerable burthen. This town is remarkable for being the first colony of the English, when they were invited over to Ireland, in the reign of Henry II. for a more particular account of which important and interesting event, I must refer the reader to the life of that Prince and of the age in which he lived, written by the late Lord Lyttelton, as the brevity of this work will not permit enlarging on that subject. Wexford is distant from Dublin 58 miles south, and is much frequented on account of a Chalybeate Spring. It hath a barrack for two companies of foot and also a very antient castle. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Talbot. Long. 11. 10. lat. 52. 15. Between this town and Gorey are manufactured considerable quantities of 3-4ths wide linen, and bleach yards are contiguous to Wexford. An independent company was raised here in 1779, called the Wexford Independents, Sir Vesey Colclough, Colonel. This was the first raised in Ireland, which has been increased to that degree that there were mustered, in August 1780, near 80,000 Independent Volunteers, in Ireland, commanded by gentlemen of the most established reputation. The laudable purposes for which these Volunteers associated are for the security of the Kingdom against the French and Spaniards. The whole tenor of
their

their conduct has been so highly approved as to have had the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament in Ireland. To enlarge therefore on the propriety of their associations, their conduct or their utility would be altogether unnecessary, as they are far superior to any elogium of mine.; and they must be strangers indeed who have not heard that the united voice of Ireland's best friends have been in commendation of the Independent Volunteers of Ireland.

Bannow. Is a small town of little note. It is four miles south of Clonmines.

Clonmines. This is a borough town which is governed by a portrieve, and is 6 miles west distant from the town of Wexford. In this county is the barony of Shelburne, which gives the title of Earl of Shelburne to the family of Petty.

Taghmon. Is a borough town, 7 miles west from Wexford.

Fethard. Has a good harbour and is seated on the sea, 15 miles south west of Wexford, and governed by a portrieve.

Enniscorthy. This borough, market and post town, is 8 miles south of Fernes at the conflux of the rivers Urrin and Slane, and about 48 miles south of Dublin. It is a small town, which hath barracks for two companies of foot.

Fernes. Is the see of a bishop, to which Leighlin is united. It is in the most northern part of the county of Wexford, has a pretty good

good trade being a small market town. It is distant 46 miles south of Dublin.

Newborough commonly called Gorey. Is a small neat town, but its trade is inconsiderable. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Cholmondeley, an English peer.

Ballyharn. The seat of William Todd Blake, Esq; is situated near Gorey. It stands on a delightful eminence, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the adjacent country.

New Ross. Is situated near the confluence of the rivers Nure and Barrow; the quay is very commodious, and will admit ships of considerable burthen. It was antiently a bishop's see, which is now united to Cork, and was a place of great trade; but at present it is much otherwise, though a borough, a market and a post town. It is governed by a sovereign, recorder and bailiff, and contains barracks for a troop of horse. The noble family of Parsons derives the title of Earl from this town, which is situated 15 miles west of Wexford, and 72 south west from Dublin. The post goes to and from the last mentioned place twice a week. Here are numbers of linen weavers who manufacture bundle cloth, douglas and other linens resembling ozenbrigs, ravenstuck and strong sheetings.

Duncannon. Is a strong fortress upon the river Barrow, about 7 miles distant from the harbour of Waterford, and no ship can get
to

to that town or to Ros but must sail within gun shot of this fort. Here is also a tower called Hook Tower, and a light-house for the direction of mariners, placed on the extremity of the neck of land that shoots from this town into the sea. Duncannon is remarkable for its being taken by King William's forces in 1690, when it was defended by Captain Bourke. King James II. when he fled into France, sailed from this town. It gives the title of Viscount to the Ponsonby's, an eminent Irish family. Three companies of foot are quartered here. The present governor of this fort is Lord Robert Bertie. It is distant from Dublin 60 miles south, long. 10. 45. lat. 52. 10. Mariners are desired to observe, that vessels coming by Duncannon fort from Cregan Head, on the eastern point of Waterford haven, are to sail over the bar, which is a narrow ridge of loose shingles, scarce as broad as a good ship's length, extending in a right line from the western strand, which lies about a mile to the north of Cregan Head, east north east, to the eastern or opposite shore; on which narrow ridge, there are at the lowest spring tides about 13 feet water. On the full and change days it has been remarked when strong northerly winds prevailed, there have been less than 13 feet water even upon the eastern side, generally reckoned the deepest; but southerly winds proportionably increase the depth of the water; and in calm weather, on the said days,

days, there are 26 feet water at high tide, which is sufficient for ships of great burthen; and it is to be observed that this fort is situated opposite the narrowest part of the channel.

Wexford Haven. The Haven of Wexford runs in west and by north; there are two great shelves of sands just before this haven, one of them on the south side is called Haneman's Path, and the other the North Grounds; there is a channel between Haneman's Path and the land on the south side of the haven, and another between the north side and the North Grounds; this has six feet of water at full flood, and the other from eight to ten feet. The chief Channel is between these two sand shelves, and has between four and five fathom water. In the mouth of the harbour is another shelf of sand. With a high flood there is about 16 feet of water. After having crossed the bar there is from 3 to 4 fathom water, but afterwards there is but 10 feet water, with a high flood; but under the castle where the ships come to an anchor, there are 4 fathoms, and before the town but three; but on account of the above-mentioned shallows, no vessels that draw more than 10 feet water can go to Wexford, but must load or unload in a creek about three miles from the town on the south side of the mouth of the haven; the shipping are greatly exposed to the south west winds there. Between Wexford and Dublin there are five head lands. First, Glasfarrick, which is 12 miles to the north of the bay of Wex-

ford, but is of no great height. Second, Arklow, about 12 miles from Glasfcarrick. Third, Missen-head, 9 miles farther to the north. Fourth, the Head of Wicklow, 6 miles beyond Missen-head, which is very steep and rocky and divided at the top into two small hillocks; and Fifth, Head of Bray, which is fifteen miles beyond Wicklow and six to the south of the bay of Dublin, consisting of a great and high cape, shooting a great way into the sea, and so steep that it is 10 fathoms deep there close under the land.

RIVERS and LOUGHS.

Rivers. The principal river is the Boyne, which runs through the county of East Meath into the county of Louth, and so into the bay of Drogheda; on the banks of this river, 3 miles west of Drogheda, a battle was fought between the armies of King William III. and James II. in 1690, in which the latter was defeated. To perpetuate the memory of that glorious event, an obelisk is erected with a suitable inscription. The river Barrow, which rises in the Queen's County, and passing near Portarlinton, Athy, Carlow, &c. is joined by Nore, before it arrives at Ross, south of which town it joins the river Suir, and terminates in the sea at Waterford haven. Bray water in the county of Wicklow. The Liffey, commonly called the Anna Liffey, which rising in the same county, runs west into Kildare, and then taking a course north east passes

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passes through the county and city of Dublin, and falls into the Irish channel, this river is quayed up from the harbour of Dublin, for near two miles west of Dublin, and affords very convenient reception for a very considerable number of shipping.

The Leitrim and Black Water in the county of Wicklow. Inny, in the county of West Meath, runs through the county of Longford into Lough Ree. Ur, county of Wicklow, runs through Wexford into the sea. Nur, in the County of Kilkenny, which runs the Roffe and Dinny in the same county and Nassa in the Queen's County. Carp are in great plenty in these rivers.

Loughs. There are only three loughs in the province of Leinster, which are, viz. Lough Hoyle, Lough Dercureagh, and Lough Hannel in the county of West Meath.

ANTIQUITIES OF LEINSTER.

There are in Ireland, particularly in this province, many curious antiquities, which may contribute in a great measure to render the history of this kingdom more generally known; especially the antient part of it. On the plains of Ballynahatne near Atherdee, the ruinous remains of a temple are still remaining; it seems to have been a very great work, and much resembles the celebrated Stone-Henge in England, being open to the east and composed of like circles of stones within, and enclosed on one side with a rampart

rampart and ditch. It is exceeding antient and many of the large stones are decayed and broken. Near Balrickan, in the county of Louth, is a small fort with a double ditch round it, which was a station of a colony of Scotchmen or Albanians, from whence it derives the name of Mount Albany. In describing the Mounts which are so often met with, they may be divided into three classes; the first or common fort, are only simple hills of earth, or small stones covered with a coat of green sod, such as may be seen between Drogheda and Dundalk; the second fort are to be met with in the neighbourhood of some old castle or building of note; this fort is generally encompassed with a deep trench. The third kind is commonly attended with a square redoubt, or fort adjoining to the main trench, and sometimes with other works, rendering them very defensible, as if designed for a formal garrison, or the head quarters of a prince. Mounts of all these different forms, and of various magnitudes, are mentioned in the course of this work in describing such towns near which they are to be found, but in particular it is to be observed that they are common all along the old English Pale, *i. e.* from Wicklow to Dunluce; and even as far as the North Sea, near the east coast of Ireland, but not many far westward, or further south than the counties of East and West Meath.

Near

Near Dundalk, at the distance of about four miles S. is the antient *Castle of Milton*, which is 45 feet high and situated in the midst of a fine inclosed country. It belongs to Thomas Fortescue, of Reynaldston, Esq. There is an arched subterraneous vault lately discovered here, which communicates with the castle and is reckoned to run a considerable way under ground. And about two miles from Dundalk is Ballrickan Castle; from the remains it appears to have been of a remarkable construction, and inclosed within is a walled court capable of containing a numerous guard of men, whence it is imagined to have been formerly the residence of one of the first Lords of the Pale. It is now in possession of Lord Viscount Limerick. It is pleasantly situated between two winding rivers, upon a small rising ground, on the north having the mountains of Slavgullion, on the west Castle Roche, and on the east Castletown. It commands a prospect extensive and delightful. There is a subterraneous cave and a spacious vault under it, which have a communication with the banks of the river.

There is an artificial mount, called the Faughard, which is composed of stones and terras to the height of 60 feet, with a deep trench round it. It stands about two miles north of Dundalk, and is supposed to have been a funeral monument, and in latter days formed into a beacon or fort, either as an out-guard

out-guard or to signify the approach of an enemy. Lord Mountjoy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, encamped here during the rebellion of Tyrone.

In the west part of the county of Louth are the ruins of one of the frontier castles of the English Pale, called Castle Roche; it stands very high and commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of all the neighbouring country round it, the area within the rampart walls resembles the form of a triangle, and taking all advantages of the rock on which it is built, the front and longest side is about 80 yards. It is said to have been built by Rose Verden, an heiress to one of the principal families in the English Pale, who married into the family of Lord Bellew, whose descendants are the present possessors. From her it was called Rose Castle, but now Roche Castle. It was demolished by Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1649, after having long held out for King Charles. There are a great number of castles in this county, which were in possession of the English Pale, so called from the English having fixed their boundaries on their first settlement in Ireland, to prevent their being molested by the natives, in this manner, viz. their district originally extended from the town of Wicklow in the south to the point of Dunluce in the north of Ireland, having what is called the North Frontier now, but what was then reckoned in the center;

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ter; and though this county may be allowed to be a very small part of the whole kingdom, yet it may be justly called the heart of the old English Pale, and as such, abounds with a considerable number of castles, forts and buildings, bearing evident marks of great antiquity, as well as of grandeur and magnificence, and is highly worthy the attention of the curious traveller through this part of Ireland.

T H E

THE

PROVINCE

OF

MUNSTER.

THIS Province is called in Latin *Momonia*, and in Irish *Mown*; it is in length from Waterford haven, to the western point in the county of Kerry, near Dingle, about 130 miles, and in breadth from the northern parts of Tipperary to Baltimore in the county of Cork, about 120 miles; but from Baltimore to the northern parts of Kerry it is no more than 68 miles, and its circumference including its turnings and windings above 600 miles. This province with the county of Clare or Thomond formed a petty kingdom, previous to Ireland's being a part of the Crown of England. Considerable numbers of cattle are fed in this province, which is likewise well supplied with cod, herrings, and other sorts of fish. Many parts of this province, especially towards the north, is a fine level country, well improved and cultivated, fruitful both in corn and grass, and

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and the air is allowed to be as healthful as in any part of Ireland, being perfectly temperate, though the mountains are bleak and barren, but the plains and vallies are extremely pleasant. This province is bounded on the north by Leinster and Connaught, and on the east, west, and south by the Atlantic Ocean. Contains six counties, viz. Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. It is the most southern province in Ireland, and according to survey contains 3,289,931 Irish plantation acres, and about 100,000 houses, 740 parishes, and 26 boroughs. For richness and pleasantness it is equal if not superior to any other province in Ireland. The capital city is Cork, with 27 chief towns. The circuits of this province were first established in 1604, when Judges were appointed by Sir Arthur Chickester, then lord deputy.

Among the natural productions of this province is pipe clay of a good quality, which have been found at Ballyduff in the county of Waterford, and at Ballytaylor, near Whitchurch, and is excellent marle, as also yellow ochre, and at Ballyduff is a red earth which has all the properties of American bole. Near Drumana is dug up a fine free stone no way inferior to Portland stone; near Curramore is a free stone variegated like marble. At Ballylemon near Whitchurch are large grinding stones of an olive colour which are fine and fit for the purpose of grinding

grinding knives, &c. Rotten limestone is found near Affane on the banks of the river Blackwater, where are also black and white marble which take a good polish. There are lead mines near Ardmore Head and at Lismore, and copper ore has been found near Drumana in the county of Waterford. In the mountains between Dungarvan and Youghall are large quantities of iron ore.

COUNTY OF CORK.

This county in its greatest length, which is from east to west, or from the harbour of Youghall to the mouth of Kilmair river, is about 100 English miles. Its greatest breadth from the extremity of the Old Head of Kinsale to Charleville, by an exact measurement, is 56 miles, but the difference of latitude is but 46 miles. The latitude of the north part of this county is $52^{\circ} 13'$, and that of the Old Head of Kinsale is $51^{\circ} 27'$. The latitude of Cape Clear, which is the most southern extremity in all Ireland is $51^{\circ} 12'$. Its longitude from London $9^{\circ} 45'$ west. The Land's End of England, bears south east from the harbour of Cork, at about 120 miles distant or 40 leagues. This county is situated under the same parallel of latitude as several of the most southern counties in England, and its extent along

along the sea coast is very large, and contains ten excellent harbours, besides a considerable number of creeks.

This county is bounded by Limerick on the north, St. George's Channel on the south, county of Kerry on the west, and Waterford on the east.

This county contains 991,010 Irish plantation acres, 43,286 houses, 232 parishes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs. It returns 26 members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the eldest branch of the noble family of Boyle.

This is the largest county in Ireland, and was formerly a kingdom; the finest harbours in the world are in it, which are remarkably well situated for trade, more especially foreign. It is inhabited by people the most rich, industrious, and populous in the kingdom. The amazing number of black cattle which are reared here for exportation is the principal reason of the greatest part of this county being meadow land; but were tillage more encouraged, to which the goodness of the land (being remarkably rich and in great heart) must greatly contribute, it would undoubtedly deserve to be estimated as the richest, largest and most beneficial county in his Majesty's dominions. Sir William Petty, in his Political Anatomy of Ireland, says, that this county according to survey is about the eleventh part of the whole kingdom: In this county there is the greatest trade for
exportation

exportation especially in the article of beef, for it appears that in 1779 there were exported from Ireland to Great Britain about the following number of barrels, viz. 20,108, to the East country 1700 $\frac{1}{2}$, to France 86,047, to the plantations 64,101 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Spain and Portugal 17,680 $\frac{7}{8}$, and to Holland 10,362 $\frac{1}{2}$. Total 199,999 $\frac{1}{2}$. Since which time there are considerable quantities more exported, especially since the commencement of the present American war; but even this article alone evinces the truth of what great consequence this kingdom will be of, now the ports are open for the exportation of other commodities. It is estimated that from this county more beef, &c. is exported than from all the rest of the ports in Ireland. Provisions of every kind are in great plenty, as fish, flesh, fowl wild and tame, corn and cattle, butter, and is abundantly supplied with wool, hides, tallow, frize, leather, woollen and linen yarn. It is stored with all sorts of game for fishing, hawking and fowling. Cyder is made here which for its excellent quality is much esteemed, being equal to any imported. It is extremely well supplied with water in every part of the county from its neighbouring rivers as well as from its innumerable brooks, springs and rivulets, which is of great advantage. Besides the two Knights of the Shire, and two members for the city of Cork, it

sends to parliament two for each of the following chief towns, viz.

Doneraile, Cloghnikeely,
Youghall, Charleville,
Kinsale, Castlemartyr,
Bandonbridge, Middleton,
Mallow, Rathcormuck.
Baltimore,

Cork, City of. Is situated on several islands formed by the river Lee, and partly on rising ground on the north and south sides of that river, which about 10 miles below the city discharges itself into the ocean, which renders it a most considerable port for commerce. Distant from Dublin 121 miles south west, and 50 miles south of Limerick. Long. 9. 10. lat. 51. 40. It is the second city in Ireland in magnitude, riches and trade. It contains upwards of 8000 houses, many of which are very elegant and their improvements in building are daily increasing. On the north side particularly this city hath been considerably enlarged by the marshes having been drained and many new streets laid out. There is a handsome Cathedral, and the churches of St. Mary Shandon, and St. Ann's in the north suburb, Christ Church, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, within the city, and St. Nicholas's Church on the south side. The Cathedral was originally built in 630, and dedicated in honour of St. Finbarr, but was taken down and rebuilt in 1735, and the expence defrayed by a tax of one shilling per

ton on coals and culm, consumed in Cork. It is built in the Doric order, and has a Venetian window to the chancel; the stalls, seats, and throne are very elegant, as is the whole choir.

The church of St. Mary Shandon, is a neat parishi church with two large windows in the east end, and has every suitable decoration. St. Ann's is also a plain neat church, has a handsome steeple and spire 160 feet high, and is situated on an eminence; it has a musical ring of bells, chimes, and a clock. The entrance at the west door is by 14 stone steps. Christ Church, commonly called the King's Chapel, to which the mayor and corporation resort on festival days, was also rebuilt by a tax on coals and culm. The body of this church is of hewn stone, with good pews and galleries. St. Peter's is the most antient in the city, is 90 feet long, has a neat altar piece with fluted Corinthian pilasters. The steeple is detached from the west side of the church. St. Paul's is well built and very neat, has a plain altar piece, and a gallery at the west end; it was consecrated in 1726. St. Nicholas's was opened in 1723. It is also a neat plain church, but small, and has one gallery. The altar piece and pulpit are carved with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. There is likewise a French Church, with Meeting Houses for Presbyterians, Baptists and Quakers, and several Mass Houses. Near the Cathedral is

the Bishop's Palace, with a chapel and large gardens, adjoining the Deanry House. This city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, and common council, and returns two members to parliament, who in 1780 were the Right Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, and Richard Longfield, Esq; who has lately subscribed 1000*l.* for the purpose of establishing the woollen manufacture, by erecting a wholesale woollen drapery warehouse on the plan originally founded in Dublin, by that patriotic body the Dublin Society. Mr. Hutchinson has with great attention and patriotism given considerable encouragement to the manufacturers of woollen cloths, in order to give every possible assistance to promote the universal use of Irish manufactures; such a conduct were it adopted by other respectable persons, would not fail to render the late grants of a free trade of essential importance to the kingdom in general, and the county of Cork in particular.

The Custom-house is a building both elegant and convenient, three stories high; on either side are the store houses, which form two handsome piazzas. Here is a good quay with every convenience for discharging goods, and a new canal made round the custom-house, so that it enables great numbers of ships to lie here very commodiously.

The Exchange is a handsome stone structure, and divides the main street of the city into

into two parts north and south. It consists of five arches in the front, and the principal entrance has columns of the Doric order. On the top is an elegant cupola covered with lead, and the whole building is in excellent proportion, which was erected by the public revenue of Cork, in 1708.

On the south side is the County Court House, where the assizes are held, in which is a council chamber for the corporation. It is a plain, large and commodious building, with grand and petty jury rooms, and is situated in the center of Cork.

Gates. The North Gate, adjoining the north bridge, is built of stone, by a tax on the inhabitants, it is well arched and vaulted. The South Gate, or County Jail, is also built of stone. From the top is to be seen a very fine view of the city and its neighbourhood. Here is also a bridewell, &c.

Of Charitable Foundations, are, St. Stephen's Hospital or the Blue Coat Hospital, for the education and maintenance of poor boys, who when of age are apprenticed. It is situated in the south east suburb, and is a large convenient building; on the top is a lanthorn with a bell for the purpose of assembling the boys. It has a large hall, school-room, and proper offices, with a large garden in the rear. The Green Coat Hospital for the boys of St. Mary Shandon's parish, opened in 1715, is a large building, with two wings, adorned with a cupola and

clock. In the center is a school-room, and on the west a library, with apartments for the officers, &c.

An Alms House, called Bertie's, wherein 14 aged persons are maintained; as also Skiddy's for the same purpose, and three public Charity Schools. There is an Infirmary in the church yard of St. Mary Shandon's, which is supported by voluntary contributions. This hospital with St. Ann's Church, the Green-coat-school, and Bertie's and Skiddy's alms houses, forms a handsome area.

The markets of Cork are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at which provisions are in the greatest plenty, particularly flesh, and fish. The new Corn-market-house is a large commodious stone edifice. The fish, which come mostly from Kingfale, are sold on shambles erected for that purpose by the side of the river, by which means they are kept clean, cool, and sweet. Several markets for butchers meat, and many slaughtering houses. Cork, as was before mentioned, is the chief port of merchants in the kingdom: as more beef, tallow, hides, butter, &c. are exported hence to Great Britain, Jamaica, Barbadoes and to many other parts of the world, than from all the other ports of Ireland united, and in its domestic trade exceeds all others. Twelve companies of foot are constantly quartered in the barracks. This city was besieged in 1690, by the Earl of Marlborough and taken

ken from King James, who then had it in possession.

Public Walks. The most considerable is the Mall, Hamand's Marsh, and the Mardyke, being a bank walled on both sides, and filled up, extending a mile west from the city; and Friers-walk on the south side.

An elegant Theatre hath been erected under the management of Mr. Heaphy, where the comedians of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh perform before as respectable audiences as any in Europe, during the summer season; it is patronized by most of the nobility and gentry of the county.

The quays of this city are banked and quayed up, resembling those in Amsterdam, &c. and ships of heavy burthen, load and discharge by means of lighters, at Cove and Passage, which method is expeditious, safe and cheap: they carry about 40 ton, and are loaded or unloaded at the merchants doors. The river Lee has several bridges over it and affords most convenient reception for ships, which lie near seven miles up this river; but those of a large burthen generally ride at a place called Passage. But what greatly contributes to render Cork so eminent in foreign trade, is, that ships of considerable burthen can with ease come into Cork haven; for though the entrance is narrow, yet it is deep and safe, and sheltered within from all winds even up to the town, and

and is also in every respect very commodious. Cork is likewise a place of great strength, there being a very strong fort erected, which is kept in substantial repair.

Cork Haven. Is situated about 12 miles to the east of Kingsale, and runs in N. N. E. a considerable way into the land, and is very clean and deep : this haven is by some called the Cove of Cork. The bankers, are Messrs. Rogers and Shears, Tonson and Co.

The street called the Main-street is the principal, the old houses have balcony windows, but the new ones are in the most elegant taste. Duncomb's Marsh on the east side has many streets fronting the canal, as has also Hamand's Marsh on the west side, and on the quays are good private houses and warehouses. Malloy-lane on the north is a mile in length, and is frequented by the country people, in buying and selling. Blarney-lane also on the north side, is of great length, in which are many slaughter-houses. The south suburb is nearly as large as the north, but has not so much trade. But what contributes greatly to the beauty as well as convenience of the north part of this city are the canals that are carried through most of the principal streets; so that merchandize of every kind can be brought to, or shipped from the merchants warehouses. Five miles below the town the channel of the river is divided into two, by an

an island, on which are several houses. In the rebellion in 1691, this city made a gallant defence under the Earl of Inchiquin, against the rebels, but it fell afterwards into their hands, by whom it was held till Cromwell recovered it. Cork is an Episcopal see, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Boyle, as does also Orrery a Barony in this County to the same nobleman.

As the port of Cork is the principal one for trade in Ireland, I have subjoined a few directions to masters of ships, which may prove useful to them, especially to such not hitherto acquainted with the regulations, rules and orders to be observed by them on entering any of the ports of this kingdom. On the arrival of any ship or vessel in any port, the captain is to declare his real name and the name of the ship and of the place or port from whence he came, to any of the revenue officers belonging to such port, under a penalty of 100*l.* to the commissioners of excise. No goods of the product, growth, or manufacture of the East Indies, or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, could formerly be imported into Ireland, from any part beyond the seas, other than Great Britain, on forfeiture of ship and goods, or value thereof, which might then be prosecuted for either in London or Dublin; Any officer of the customs was to forfeit 500*l.* if he connived at such importation. But by a late act made in England in 1780,

a free trade was granted and foreign sugars can be imported directly into Ireland, but must pay a duty of 9s. 2½d. per Hundred. See Act 1780. There is a particular officer, called the Jerker, who is stationed in the port of Cork, whose duty is to take copies of all invoices, and to compare them with the warrants granted for the discharge of goods, as also with a general bill returned by the tide waiters on board, in order to prove that all the goods mentioned in the invoice were duly entered. The several surveyors of the out-ports discharge this office, who certify as above to their respective collectors, upon which the master or owner of the vessel is admitted to out-voice, which, if he takes in goods for exportation, is done by out-voicing, and declaring upon oath the true contents of his lading, with the names of the merchants by whom shipped. And if any of the goods be shipped off by debenture, he is to make oath that they are not intended to be relanded, and that he will not suffer any part of said goods, to be relanded in Ireland, unless in cases of real distress. If any debenture goods be landed in the Isle of Man, in case of distress, he must immediately make oath thereof before the next justice of peace, and must notify the same to the next officer of the customs. But before that island belonged to Great Britain, any master of a ship who should land any debenture goods

goods there, would be liable to forfeit treble the value of the goods, and suffer six months imprisonment, and the exporter was also subject to treble the value, besides the goods and the amount of the draw-back. If any goods be taken in after out-voicing, the master of the ship or vessel must apply to the officer as aforesaid, and make an additional out-voice upon oath: Any such master sailing without out-voicing subjects himself to a penalty of 100*l.* to be prosecuted in the Exchequer. The penalty for relanding, or putting in any boat, or other vessel, in order to reland any debenture goods in Ireland, unless in cases of distress, is treble the value of the goods according to the laws of excise, and the owner likewise forfeits treble value and the goods. With respect to the importation of goods it is necessary to be observed, that there is a branch of excise called import excise, which is a new impost; it is a duty of poundage payable on all goods and merchandize imported, which is payable by retailers or shopkeepers, or persons importing such goods for their own consumption, before they are taken from the custom-house; but a merchant importer who does not retail or consume the goods of his own importation, is by the laws of excise entitled to receive his goods upon entering into security not to deliver them to any buyer till the duty of the import excise, by such buyer from whom it then becomes due, is

is paid; but of late the merchants have agreed to pay the same on their importing any goods, for which they are allowed 10 per cent. on wines and tobacco, and 6 per cent. on all other goods whatever. There is a duty of light money, *i. e.* for the maintenance of his Majesty's Light Houses in Ireland, of four-pence for every ton of the burthen of any foreign ship what ever, and must be immediately paid on such ships arrival, in the port of Cork or any other port in this kingdom.

Having mentioned such particular circumstances relative to the exportation of goods, and briefly stated the customs observed by importers, perhaps it may not be unacceptable to the reader to be informed of some further particulars and observations respecting the methods to be used by captains and merchants on their importation of goods into the port of Cork, by which they will be the better enabled to form a judgment with respect to the practice observed in other ports of Ireland.

Of Importations from the Plantations to Ireland.

The following articles were formerly to be first landed in Great Britain before they could be imported into Ireland, but by the late act they are now permitted to be imported immediately into Ireland, *viz.* sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, speckle wood,

wood, or Jamaica wood, fustick or other dying wood, rice, molasses, beaver skins or other furs, copper ore, pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, yards, bowsprits, or hops of the growth or produce of the said plantations. Glass and hops can also be imported. Tobacco must be in packages containing less than 500lb. weight, but if in large packages they are absolutely forfeited, but do not affect the ship. It is to be observed with respect to brandy, strong-waters, or spirits, imported in any vessel, that it must be in such a vessel whose full contents is less than 50 gallons.

On the importation as well as on the exportation of any goods particular attention must be observed with respect to the entries at the custom house, for all goods must be entered in the name of the true proprietor, otherwise great penalties will be incurred. Aliens goods shipped off in the name of a native are forfeited, by the act of customs, rule 2. All goods must be entered under their true and proper denomination, otherwise they are subject to forfeiture.

No entry of goods directly from the plantations are to be received before the master of the ship produces a cocket certifying the same to be of the growth or manufacture of the plantations.

Goods to be imported duty free, by order from the Lords of the treasury, are to be entered, valued, and the full duties set down

down as in other cases, and the date of such order is to be set down, as is likewise the date of the commissioners order confirming the same.

Wines imported in any other than British shipping, duly navigated, pay aliens custom; for the particular duties on which, as well as on other goods, I must refer the reader to the Book of Rates, published by the ingenious Mr. Eaton of the custom-house, Dublin.

The great variety of manufactures, encouraged and carried on by the countenance of the inhabitants of the county of Cork, not only for the consumption of the British dominions, but also for Spain, Portugal, their dominions, and the Coast of Guinea, &c. which renders it necessary for merchants and others to be perfectly acquainted with the rules and regulations to be observed at the importation or exportation of any goods or manufactures whatsoever. I have therefore thought it not improper to mention such particulars as might enable the reader to attain a knowledge thereof.

Such ships as trade between Great Britain and Ireland, or take in any goods to be carried coast-ways, and the owner or captain of the ship be an alien, he must have 3-4ths of the mariners at least English, on pain of forfeiting such ship and cargo; but this does not prevent their landing part of their cargo at one port, and part at another, or taking

ing in their lading outwards at different ports; but the penalty is incurred by landing the goods laden in some part of Great Britain or Ireland, other than is in the clearance mentioned, cases of real distress excepted. Formerly ships that traded to Africa, Asia, or America, from Great Britain or Ireland, must have the master and 3-4ths of the mariners English, (any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, Ireland or the Plantations, are to be accounted English and no other) and during the whole voyage it is meant the same number of English seamen be kept, except in cases of sickness, &c. But as a free trade is now granted to Ireland, many of these particulars will in time be removed.

Goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of, Asia, Africa, or America, could not formerly be imported into Ireland, (as appears by an act passed in 12 Car. II. cap. 18.) in any other ships, than such as do truly, and without fraud, belong only to the people of Great Britain, Ireland, or of the Plantations or territories belonging to his Majesty in Asia, Africa or America, previous to the late war in America; but in December 1775, an act passed that no trade should be carried on with the Americans. But this war it is hoped by every sincere lover of his country, will soon terminate, to the satisfaction of all parties, and

and the restrictions heretofore laid on the commerce of Ireland be intirely removed to the mutual advantage of England and Ireland.

Youghall. This town is situated on the side of a hill, on an arm of the sea, with a good harbour before it, called Youghall bay. It is distant from Dublin 97 miles. The town consists mostly of one street, which towards the south end is crossed by a high square tower or gate, called the Clock-gate, from one being placed thereon, and from north to south is about an English mile long. The walls on the west side extend the intire length of the town. Towards the sea it is defended by a small fort or block-house mounted with cannon; near it is a mole for shipping. But with respect to the Bay, mariners should be careful to observe that the entrance into it is dangerous, there being a bar that cannot be passed till half-flood. The quay is conveniently situated to load and discharge Goods. There is an exchange and a custom-house.

It is governed by a mayor and bailiffs. The revenue is managed by a collector and officers. Of late years the trade of this port is considerably increased, it formerly being confined to vessels trading to Bristol with woollen yarn. This town is a rival to Cork in trade, and when it is considered how advantageously it is situated on a fine navigable river, and its commodious harbour

bour where ships are no sooner under sail than in the ocean, it is surprizing its commerce is not more considerable.

There is a large college here founded by Earl Desmond in 1464; the community at first consisted of a warden, 8 fellows, and 8 singing men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table and all other necessaries allowed them, with yearly stipends.

The strand of Youghall as far as the lowest ebbs uncover it, produces great quantities of turf and timber trees, as fir, hazel, &c. A large skeleton of a monstrous animal was discovered on this strand, one of the shoulder bones of which is at Youghall, is three feet and a half long, and weighs near 100lb. weight.

About a mile S. W. of this town is Clay Castle, on a small promontory composed of loose and sandy clay, and affords an entertaining scene to the curious; for there are many pieces of the bank which fall down and are washed by the sea, and are by degrees petrified into a very firm hard grit almost as solid as a stone. The same kind of petrification hath been observed at Harwich, in England; (see Dale's Antiq. of Harwich, page 101.) This petrifying quality is supposed to proceed from a vitriolic juice in conjunction with the loam; (see Allen's Hist. of Chalybeate Waters page 106.) And at Clay

Clay Castle, wood or other things daubed over with this clay are soon petrified on the spot.

The Town of Youghall was incorporated by King Edward the fourth, in the year 1463, about which time the church was built, soon after the erection of the college. It is a large Gothic structure, the nave being about 46 yards long and 22 broad, adorned on each side with six Gothic arches.

Here is a barrack in which two companies of foot are quartered. It is in long. 9. 50. lat. 51. 50. and returns two members to parliament. In 1579 this town was taken by the Earl of Desmond, in which most of the inhabitants were killed. The mayor who had perfidiously yielded the town to Desmond, was afterwards taken, and hanged at his own door; but the town was again retaken by Captain White in the same year. In the rebellion in 1641, the town was besieged by the Earl of Castlehaven for the space of ten weeks, but by the matchless intrepidity of a few inhabitants he was obliged to raise the siege. The Earl of Cork who had shut himself up in the town during this rebellion in Ireland, died there.

On the west side of the bay of Youghall, is situated Bally Daniel, from whence there is a most beautiful prospect of the sea, shipping, harbour and the country adjacent. Near it is a subterraneous river which runs a mile under ground. The water-lilly grows in

the ponds here, which are transplanted from the bay of Youghall.

Potatoes were first produced in Ireland near the town of Youghall, which were landed in Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh. The person who planted them imagined that the apple which grows on the stalk was the part to be eaten, but gathering them and the taste proving disagreeable, they were for a long time neglected, till upon digging the ground the potatoes were discovered therein, to the surprise of the planter; and from these few, this kingdom was furnished with seed. Potatoes are mentioned as a rarity by Ben. Jonson, in his Every Man in his Humour. Tobacco was brought into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Blarney. The Seat of James St. John Jefferyes, Esq. The ancient castle of Blarney is in point of situation, the most beautiful in Ireland, commanding a delightful view of Cork, and the adjacent country. The castle is built of stone in the Gothic architecture, and a beautiful river winds its course round it. The improvements made in the demesne by Mr. Jefferyes, claims the approbation of every intelligent gentleman who may make the tour of Ireland. The castle is fitted up in the most modern taste. This family is distinguished more than any other in his Majesty's dominions, having supporters to their arms bearing a coronet. The truly patriotic possessor of Blarney, has, at a considerable expence,

expense, established the manufacture of stockings, and by his example has induced numbers of the most respectable families to protect and encourage the wear of Irish manufactures. Under the auspices of this gentleman was raised an independent company called the Blarney Volunteers. A view of Blarney castle has lately been painted by the ingenious Mr. Fisher of Dublin.

Kingfale. The Harbour of Kingfale is remarkably commodious, and its being situated within ten miles south of Cork adds much to the advantage of shipping. It is 135 miles south west of Dublin. Long. 9. 15. lat. 51. 27. The town of Kingfale which is a borough, a market, and a post town, is governed by a sovereign and recorder, and defended by a strong fort built by King Charles II. and called after him Charles Fort. In it is a regiment constantly quartered, besides 12 companies in the barracks. With respect to its trade, it is in time of war very little inferior to Cork, on account of the great numbers of rich homeward-bound fleets, and ships of war which put in there either to refit or for fresh provisions, as ships of any burthen may with great safety lie in its harbour. The rents of the houses at such a time are extravagantly dear, and every kind of provision in proportion. In the year 1600, the Spaniards, in number about 8000, made themselves masters of the town, and Don John de Aquilla, was appointed governor.

governor: but the same year Lord Mountjoy with a small number of English under his command, retook it. And in 1690 the Earl of Marlborough besieged and took Charles Fort, then in the possession of King James. It gives the title of baron to the most antient and noble family of DeCourcy, lineally descended from John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, who from him have the privilege of being covered in the presence of the King of England.

In the port of Kingsale are a number of naval officers and store-keepers, it being occasionally a station for the navy royal of England. Great quantities of provisions as beef, butter, pork, &c. &c. are shipped off from thence to the West Indies and America, to supply our troops during our present war with the Americans. It is reckoned the third town in Ireland, in point of trade, and stands at the mouth of the river Bann. The port is barred, but at high water ships of any burden may get over. On both sides of the old head of Kingsale, (by mariners called Cape Velho,) ships may anchor as deep or shallow as their convenience suits them; there is a light-house erected to guide ships in the night to the mouth of the river, on the old head of Kingsale, and about two miles below the town are two very strong forts, one on each side of the river, which secures it against any attempts by sea. Many

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of the inhabitants of this town are wealthy merchants.

Cloghnikelty. Stands at the bottom of a bay known by that name; and it may be of great use to mariners to observe, that as this bay, is extremely dangerous, they cannot be too circumspect, in having careful pilots. The town is very small, has a market, and is a borough. It is situated 20 miles S. W. of the city of Cork. In this town great quantities of ticken, vitry, ozenburg and dowlafs are manufactured.

Charleville. Situated 30 miles north of Cork and 102 miles from Dublin, was built soon after the restoration of Charles II. by Roger the first Earl of Orrery, by whom it was incorporated. It is a borough, post, and market town, and contains a barrack for a troop of horse. Long. 9.47. lat. 52.13.

Bandon-Bridge. Is situated 12 miles south west of Cork, and 133 south west from Dublin; it is a borough, a market and a post town, contains two churches, two market houses, &c. and a barrack for two companies of foot; was built in 1610 by Richard Boyle the first Earl of Cork, to a branch of whose family it now gives the title of viscount. There is still in force, in this town, a bye-law made by the corporation, that no papist shall dwell therein; which passed in consequence of the Irish having, in 1689, demolished the walls and fortifications of that town. The inhabitants amount to near

near 3000. It derives its name from a bridge over the river Bandon, on both sides of which this town is situated. Here is a considerable manufacture of Douglafs and other coarse linens.

Cloyne, a bishop's fee. Is situated 15 miles east of Cork and 112 south west of Dublin, long. 9. 35. lat. 51. 40. It is a small town, the market of which is not considerable, and is bounded by the river Lee.

Mallow, or Moyallow. Is a borough, market and a post town, situated on the Blackwater river, 17 miles north of Cork, and 113 S. W. of Dublin. This town is much resorted to by travellers from Dublin, on their road to Cork and Killarney, who generally make some short stay there, as the Hot Wells in this town are deemed equal if not superior, to those of Bristol, and are visited by persons of rank from all parts of the kingdom, to experience the efficacy of them. The number of travellers would increase if a good inn was established. There is a bar-rack and one troop of horse quartered there. In long. 9. 0. lat. 52. 0. Twiss in his tour through Ireland mentions this town with contempt; but it is a place too well known for the public to believe his assertions. I therefore shall invariably pursue the method I at first adopted, of speaking of every place as it really is, either from my own knowledge or that of impartial judges who have communicated to me their remarks.

Rofs, is a Bishop's See, but united to Cork, situated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. It is 22 miles west of Kingfale, Long. 10. 45. lat. 20. 0. and is a post town much resorted by fishermen, being so contiguous to the sea, and to the well known harbour of Kingfale. It gives the title of earl to the family of Parsons. Here are near 100 looms employed in the linen manufacture, and there is a large bleach green.

Baltimore. The harbour of this borough town, is esteemed very safe and commodious, it is on a head land 15 miles south west of Rofs, 5 miles north east of the island of Cape Clear, and 168 miles south west of Dublin. Long. 8. 20. lat. 51. 15. This town gives the title of baron to the noble family of Calvert.

Cape Clear. An island so called from its cape, and is situated a little to the southward of Baltimore bay. It is frequented in time of war by ships that are bound from Ireland to the southward. It is defended by a strong castle on the island, under whose cannon ships often come to anchor. Ships of war are likewise stationed here in time of war to guard the coast from privateers: particularly a sloop of war cruised off this coast in 1780, against the Black Prince and Princess, two American privateers.

Ardagh, within three miles of Youghall, is remarkable for being formerly the seat of the Earl of Cork. Near this town is Rinecrew

crew Castle, situated on a bold point of land. The Knight's Templars of St. John of Jerusalem formerly inhabited this castle.

Ballyvirgane, near Youghall, is a most beautiful seat in the gardens of which is a liquorice tree, and a large fir, brought from Newfoundland.

Inchiquin Castle. The residence of the Earl of Inchiquin, is about 3 miles south of Youghall, belonged antiently to the house of Ormond, and was a distinct barony. In the reign of James I. Sir Richard Boyle had a patent for this manor, castle, and barony. The Earl of Besborough purchased it from the present Earl of Burlington's father. The manor antiently belonged to the See of Cloyne.

Castlemartyr. Is distant 12 miles S. E. of Cork, and 113 S. W. from Dublin. It has a Charter School which hath been productive of great advantages to this country, as well as to the Protestant interest in Ireland; there are at present 40 children educated in it. It is a borough and a post town. To a branch of the noble family of Boyle it gives the title of baron. Near this town is a large subterraneous river, which runs more than a mile under ground.

Middleton. The trade of this town is very inconsiderable, though there is a weekly market and is a post town. It gives the title of viscount to the noble family of Brodrick. It is situated near the river Lee, and is ten

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miles east of Cork, and 120 south west of Dublin. Between Middleton and Youghall is a most pleasing valley, which is divided by rising grounds which are very fruitful and have plenty of limestone. In many places it presents most beautiful views of the gentlemen's seats, improvements and plantations; in the lower grounds, and between the hills terminated by the sea are the harbours of Cork and Youghall, and the distant mountains of Tipperary and Waterford.

Rathcormuck. Many of the weavers who are employed in the manufacture of coarse linens reside here, there was a figured cotton manufacture of great use and consequence introduced into this part of the county by some of the French refugees, which if more encouraged would admit of considerable improvement. In the neighbourhood of this town are made considerable quantities of butter, which is a great article of commerce, particularly for exportation. It is worthy of remark that of late years the demand for this commodity has been much augmented and the factors are very solicitous to have it esteemed abroad, they being careful in using bay salt and tight casks. It will keep two years in stone pots by being melted in kettles, in order to separate the milk and impurities from it. In one year there was exported from Ireland, butter in casks the following quantity.

To

To Great Britain 38026C. 3qrs. 7lb.
 To the East Country 98,535C. 1qr. 21lb.
 To Holland and Flanders 52,251C.
 1qr. 14lb.

To France 26,413C. 2qrs. 7lb.
 To Spain and Portugal 50,084C. 2qrs.
 To the Plantations 35,797C. 1qr. 7lb.
 The whole amounting to 301,109 hundred weight.

Bantry. Is a place of note for weaving a kind of linen cloth, called Bandle Cloth; that weaved near this town is mostly very fine and white; their yarn is well twisted and the manufacture much superior to the bandle cloth made in the province of Connaught. Skibbereen. Considerable numbers of bandle weavers reside here, who with respect to coarse linens, manufacture such equal to any in Europe.

Dunmanaway. Here are many large bleach greens, on which considerable quantities of linens are annually bleached; and some of the bleach yards have mills belonging to them. Large quantities of flax are raised here, equal to any imported from America, which were used before the present war. In 1780 premiums were offered by the Dublin Society for raising flax.

Innishannon. The linen manufacturers are very solicitous here in bringing the coarse linens to perfection, the yarn being very fit for the purpose of weaving Doula's, &c.

Killeigh. The antient nunnery of Canonesses was founded here by St. Alban in the sixth century, where he placed St. Conchere as prioress. It is a small village, distant 4 miles from Youghall, in which there is at present a decent church. There is a serpentine river which runs by it and discharges itself into the bay of Youghall, the water of which is remarkable for its peculiar quality in whitening cloth.

Doneraile. The linen manufacture has arrived to some perfection here, particularly in striped bed-tickens, vitry, ozenburgs, cheele cloths, doulafs, yard-half-quarter sheetings, a three quarter diaper, &c. And Lord Doneraile has given premiums to encourage it. Here is a good bleach-yard.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Near this town has been found the Field or Grass Moufe; it is the smallest mouse of all, of a brown colour, and has a long, sharp snout like a pig. It is said that its bite is poisonous; but this wants confirmation, as does the poisonous quality of it in general. See an accurate figure of it in Caspar Bauhine's Dioscorides, lib. 2. c. 62.

In this county on the estate of Jonathan Fisher, Esq; has been lately discovered a quantity of beautiful Diamonds, which for lustre has been proved by lapidaries to be nearly equal to Oriental diamonds.

In the county of Cork is to be met with the

the Sea Cray fish, which is a more delicious food than the lobster. It is frequently sent from this province to Dublin, but it is very common at Cork. It differs from the lobster being considerably larger and full of prickles, and the two anterior arms answering to the claws of the lobster having no teeth.

Leeches have been found in the county of Cork, in several places, particularly in Lough Blarney, where they abound, and said to be of the same efficacy in bleeding as the Welsh, from whence great numbers are imported annually; but it is asserted by others they will not draw blood from human bodies but in the summer season.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

The extensive county of Kerry, is extremely well circumstanced both with respect to fire and water; and the soil in many parts very fruitful, especially in the article of flax, which is raised in great quantities. The greatest length of this county is about 60 miles, and in breadth 47.

It is bounded by the Shannon, which divides it from Clare on the north, by Limerick and Cork on the east, by another part of Cork on the south, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west.

Contains 636,095 Irish plantation acres, 11,614 houses, 84 parishes, 8 baronies, and 3 boroughs. It returns 8 members to par-

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liament,

liament, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Fitzmaurice, and comprehends a considerable part of the territory, formerly known by the name of Desmond's territory, an antient petty king. In many parts of this county the soil is very fertile, particularly towards the south; but the north part consists of many high mountains, which are remarkably wild, and produce a number of natural curiosities well deserving the attention of the curious. In this county and barony of Corkaguiny is Smerwick, or St. Marywick Haven, where a body of Spaniards landed in 1578, and fortified it. It is a small, but a clean and well inclosed harbour.

The chief towns in this county are nine, viz.

Kerry, Killarney,
 Tralee, Castle Island,
 Dingle-Icouch, Lisnaw,
 Ardfer, Listowell,
 Aghadoc,

Tralee. Is governed by a provost and town clerk, who with the burgeses return two members to parliament: It is situated 125 miles south west of Dublin.

Dingle-Icouch. Is a borough and post town. It has a convenient harbour, and stands on a bay of its own name, 79 miles west of Limerick. It is governed by a sovereign, hath a barrack for one company of foot,

foot, and is the most western town in Europe. Long. 9. 19. lat. 52. 0. This is the best town for travellers in this county and has an excellent market.

Ardfert. A Bishop's See united to Limerick. It is situated 3 miles north of Tralee, and 122 south west of Dublin. It is a borough by prescription, stands near the sea, and has a harbour for small vessels. The linen manufacture has been considerably extended in this town, particularly in the articles of coarse linens; and Lord Kenmare, the possessor of the beautiful lake of Killarney, having published premiums for spinning the greatest quantity of yarn, weaving the same, and selling it at the market of Killarney, has been attended with very considerable advantage to this county. Flax has been raised, extremely good, and mostly from seed of their own sowing; the women all knowing how to spin the coarser sort of yarn, and a great number of the men being bred to the weaving business, has excited such a spirit of industry throughout the adjacent towns of Killarney, Dingle, Castle Island, Lisnaw, &c. that 12,000 yards of Doulafs have been exported in one year. However as their yarn has a dark colour and is harsh, consequently not so suitable for doulafs or shirting. They have made drabs in imitation of Russia, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per yard, 28 inches wide.

Aghadoc.

Aghadoe. A Bishop's See united to Limerick, where is a fine antient cathedral on the summit of a hill, worthy the notice of the curious.

Killarney. A small and thriving market town, which hath of late years been much resorted on account of the wonderful and curious lake of Lough Lean adjoining thereto. It is a post town, 30 miles north west of Cork, 12 of Tralee, and 125 of Dublin. In this neighbourhood are a great many seats and villas, and the remains of an old abbey, which was very spacious and is well deserving the attention of the curious; and in the island of Rois is an antient castle.

The Blasques are small rocky islands adjacent to the coast of this county, one of which is called Valencia, which gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Anglesey, whose title had been ligigated both in England and Ireland, but is now confirmed to him.

Lisnaw. A small market town about 12 miles north east of Tralee. This town gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Fitzmaurice Earl of Kerry.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Rivers and Lakes or Loughs.

The celebrated Lake of Lough Lean, near Killarney, is about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. A number of beautiful islands

islands covered with arbutus and other evergreens are interspersed throughout the whole, which affords a mixed and diversified scene of entertainment to the curious traveller, who is here amply compensated for the trouble and fatigue of a journey through this part of Ireland, the roads of which are in general very good, though the country is the most infertile of entertainment of any in the south of this kingdom. Those who may hereafter visit this wondrous work of nature, especially those who set out from Dublin, would do well to make Cork their road, which is 120 miles south west from that city, and from Cork to this lake is about 30 miles. To enable the foreigner to attain a more particular knowledge of the amazing natural beauties of these extensive lakes, enriched with bushy islands, the cavities, glens, cataracts, the numerous feathered race, and other pleasing and uncommon natural objects which here present themselves to the enravished sight of every admirer of nature, a description of it is subjoined.

The Lake of Killarney is divided into three parts; viz. the upper, the lower and the middle, and excepting one narrow valley on the south is intirely surrounded with one continued range of lofty mountains, which are covered with woods intermixed with evergreens, from their tops to the verge of the lake, and down the sides of these enormous mountains,

mountains, rocks, and precipices are a number of rivulets, which form a most beautiful cascade. Here are also a number of islands of different extent, many of them beautifully ornamented with trees of every kind, and intermixed with ever-greens, as box, holly, yew and the arbutus or strawberry tree; all which grow in amazing plenty throughout the whole lake. From the tops of these mountains are prospects the most grand and wonderful in the creation. On the summit of the Mangerton Mountain is a small round Lake, of about a quarter of a mile diameter, which is called the Devil's Punch Bowl. Lord Kenmare (to whom belongs this Lake with all its beautiful islands,) hath placed in many parts of the lake some cannon, the reports on the discharge of them among the rocks, resembles the nearest of any thing in nature a violent peal of thunder rolling among the mountains. Here also musical instruments afford a most delightful and ravishing entertainment to the ear, particularly the French horn and trumpet. A Stag is sometimes roused from the woods adjoining the lake, and the gentlemen who attend the hunt are generally in boats on the lake, during the diversion, for it would be impracticable to follow it by land, either on foot or horse back. Here is also a most stupendous rock called the Eagle's Nest, from their having Nests on the summit of it. On the east side is a rich and fertile plain for near

near three miles, through which descends a river into the lower Lake. There is a valley at the west end, through which the whole collection of waters discharge themselves into the sea.

In this lake are sometimes found Pearls of great value. Salmon are also caught in great plenty and perfection, which are sold exceeding cheap.

The bowels of some of the mountains having worked a considerable way under the lake, especially between the upper and lower lakes, they have been found to abound with mines of Copper; and even Silver hath been extracted from them. A descriptive Poem on the beauties of the Lake of Killarny, has been published by the celebrated Mr. Leslie; and the Rev. Dean Bayly has favoured the public with two Letters written on this subject, to which I refer the curious reader, as they contain every minute particular beauty conveyed in such elegant language as must afford the highest satisfaction, and more especially as they are written void of all partiality.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet bonefii.

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BAYLYS.

Dingle Bay. A large bay so called, which extends many miles into the land, between the barony of Corkaguiny and the barony of Iveragh,

Iveragh, and contains in it small but good havens.

Ventry Bay. A small bay adjoining the above.

Dingle-Icough Bay. A little east of the above bays, before the mouth of which lies a Rock called the *Cow*, which the mariners cautioned to avoid especially at spring tides, at other times being above water may be sailed about without danger.

Kilmare Bay (by some called Kilmare River). Forms a division between the baronies of Dunkeron on the north and Glaneroughty on the south, both in this county. This bay shoots several miles into the country, being throughout clean ground and free from rocks and sands except in very few places.

Bantry Bay. In the year 1689, the English and French fleets had a naval engagement, which has rendered this bay famous. It divides the counties of Kerry and Cork, and is of a considerable extent both in breadth and length, rivalling Kilmare bay in these particulars, as well as in safety and good anchorage. Not far from the mouth of this bay lies the harbour of Beer Haven, between which and the main land is a fair sound, which makes it a good and a safe port, it is called *Beer Haven*. It is necessary that this haven should be known by every one who may be sailing in this part of Ireland, to observe that within the mouth of this sound lie

lie some rocks in the middle of the channel; at high water they are overflown, but by taking proper care they may easily be avoided. And as you surround the island on the south side of the sound, take notice there are two great rocks just in the mouth of it, between which ships may safely pass, as likewise between the rocks and the land on either side.

Whiddy Island. This Island is near three miles long, and is situated at the upper end of Bantry Bay, between which and the main land, being the uttermost extent of that bay, there is good clean anchorage from three to six fathom. Ships may enter this found in two places at both sides of the island. But it is incumbent on me to remark, and worthy the mariner or those who may touch at this island to observe, that the south entrance is foul, rocky and dangerous; but the north entrance affords depth and room enough, in eight or nine fathom, and nothing to hurt excepting a row of rocks a small inusket shot from the shore, which as they are covered at high water do not appear but at half ebb.

Langref Haven. This haven is situated opposite to Whiddy Island; on the right hand close to the mouth of this haven, are some foul grounds, which are dry at the ebb of the spring tides, and except them, every where else is safe anchorage and good ground.

Bay

Bay of Dunmanus. Is separated from Bantry Bay by a narrow neck of land, which terminates at Mintro valley point. This bay is long and wide, though not equal in either respects to those of Kilmore and Bantry. The road of this bay is commodious and every where has good anchorage. The land on the south side of this bay stretcheth out far into the sea, the uttermost point whereof is Missen Head, being the southernmost cape of all the main land of Ireland; Cape Clear, lying out further south east, being an island.

Baltimore Bay. This is much larger than either the bays of Kilmore, Bantry or Dunmanus, though it does not stretch so far into the land as they do, but forms rather the figure of a half moon. In this large bay lie Crook Haven, Scull Haven and several others. Some have contracted the bounds of Baltimore Bay, by supposing Dunaflad as the entrance to the east, and Dunalong as the island of Inishirkan to the west; while others extend the Bay of Baltimore from Dunaflad to Missen Head.

Castle Haven. The entrance into this Haven is very narrow being not half a mile over, formed by Horse Island on the west, and Skiddy's Island on the east. It is a safe deep channel, and has good anchorage opposite to the town of Castle Haven, which is situated on the west shore.

Glandore

Glandore Haven. Adjoining the above, though small, is good, with a sufficient depth of water, and defended from all winds.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, &c.

In this county there has of late been found large quantities of Ambergris, and good permaceti have been prepared by that species of the whale which yeilds it, (vide Cutty.)

The mosk nown by the name of Corker, is the growth of this county; it dyes wool of a dull crimson or a brown reddish colour. It is prepared by the country people, by steeping it in salt urine, adding a little salt to it, and then they make it up into balls with lime.

At the mouth of the Shannon is found a clay which is soft like loam, but by the working of the sea upon it, is petrified to that degree that it becomes harder than little pebbles which it contains. As also a clay at Clay Castle, which petrifies in the like manner to the hardness of stone. From the yellowness of this clay, and as Red Ochre hath been found in the neighbourhood of the petrification, it is supposed iron ore is to be met with.

At Lough Shinny, Kerry-stone, a species of chrystal, is found.

There being in this county many extraordinary

ordinary cliffs of great magnitude. I shall mention those on the Kerry coast of the Shannon, as being the most remarkable. Between the old castles of Dune and Lick, opposite to Carrack-a-Holt formerly the seat of the noble family of Clare, in the county of Kerry, are cliffs which rise to a considerable height above the sea, from one to near three hundred feet perpendicular, which by the undermining of the waves, pieces fall with great violence into the sea very frequently. From the broken parts there issues a great smোক, with a strong sulphureous smell, but the heat of the subterraneous hidden fire prevented me from staying any time near it; from some of the cracks in these cliffs are discerned beautiful colours, supposed to issue from different minerals in the interior parts of the cliffs: The inhabitants adjacent say they see a flame issue very plainly by night, and the air over it is in a tremulous motion, like that over a burning lime-kiln. There are found here a number of red, yellow, and black stones which are of great use in colouring. From other parts of these cliffs are large cascades of water, which afford a beautiful appearance at a distance; and the two castles of Dune and Lick, standing on the brows of these high cliffs, appear as if designed to guard the entrance of these romantic scenes. It must be allowed that travellers are amply compensated for their

their trouble in coming to this county, by the number of remarkable curiosities with which it abounds.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

The county of Limerick is in point of extent, one of the most considerable in Ireland, containing about 375,320 Irish plantation acres, or 607,956 British acres, being in length 37 miles, from Coonagh to Abbeysal, and in breadth 20. It is bounded on the north by the river Shannon, and a part of the county of Tipperary, on the south by the county of Cork, on the west by Kerry, and on the east by Tipperary. It is a fertile county and well inhabited. The soil requiring little or no manure in most places, and affording much grass, and a large breed of cattle. The greatest part of this county (except the west parts which are mountainous) is a fruitful and pretty level country, producing rich crops of all sorts of corn, rape and some hemp. The principal mountains are those adjoining that called Knock Patrick or Patrick's Hill, which affords a beautiful prospect of the sea, the Shannon and the neighbouring country. It sends eight members to parliament, viz. two for the county and two for each of the following chief towns,

Limerick, Kilmallock,
Askeaton.

City

City of Limerick. The antient City of Limerick is situated 87 miles south west from Dublin, 52 miles north of Cork, and stands upon the Shannon, which is navigable for ships of considerable burthen almost up to the city, though situated near 60 miles from its mouth. This is the strongest fortress in the kingdom, being, on account of its situation, a place of considerable strength by nature, and is fortified round with strong walls, bastions and ramparts, a large castle and itadel, with bridges into the counties of Limerick and Clare. The city consists of two towns the upper and the lower. It is one of the largest cities in Ireland; was originally built by the Danes, and in the reign of Henry II. was walled in. It hath a military governor and town-major on the establishment, and 22 companies of foot compose the garrison. The civil government is by a mayor, recorder, sheriffs and town clerk.

It is the see of a bishop united to Ardferret and Aghadoc. It is called in Irish *Loumnagh*. It was besieged by King William in 1690, but he was obliged to raise the siege, though the inhabitants were very few, and in 1691 the town was again besieged by King William's army, assisted by some Dutch forces, who lost a considerable number of men. When it was besieged by Oliver Cromwell, the town held out above three months, but famine obliged the inhabitants to surrender.

In

In October 1691, King William to put an end to the war and to get possession of this town, allowed the garrison very honourable, advantageous terms, and not only to the inhabitants of the town itself, but to the Roman Catholics throughout the kingdom; for by the articles of capitulation they were allowed to retire wherever they pleased, and and were tolerated in the free exercise of their religion. This town is in general very handsome the houses being well built, of which there are near 4000. Here is also an elegant cathedral and large barracks for 22 companies of foot. Provisions are exceeding cheap in Limerick; but the air being moist on account of its situation, is consequently unwholesome to strangers. Here are some considerable merchants. Its trade consists in the exportations of provisions, which is not so great as might be expected, but the late grant of a free trade, will no doubt be of advantage. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Clanbrassil. Long. 9. 5. Lat. 52. 35. It is a post town, and the post goes and returns from Dublin four times a week.

Kilmallock. A populous and rich borough town, is 16 miles south of Limerick, and enclosed with a wall. From Dublin it is distant 98 miles south west. Long. 9. 7. Lat. 53. 58.

Askeaton. Is a small borough town, which stands on the Shannon, 13 miles west of Limerick.

Rathkeal.

Rathkeal. Is a market and a post town, 12 miles south west of Limerick, and 99 south west from Dublin, whither the post goes four times a week.

Newcastle. A market town, which is distant from Limerick 18 miles south west. Bruff and Kilfinan. Are small towns.

C O U N T Y O F W A T E R F O R D.

This county is bounded on the West by the counties of Tipperary and Cork, on the north by the river Suire, which separates it from the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, on the east and south by St. George's Channel, and a part of the harbour of Waterford, which divides it from the county of Wexford. Its greatest length from east to west, that is, from Credan Head to the western part of the barony of Coshmore, is about 40 miles; and its greatest breadth from north to south, from the river Suire to Ardmore Head, in a meridian line, is about 20 miles, but in many places it is not half so much. This county is situated under the same parallel of latitude with the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Hereford, Bedford, and Essex, in England, the 52d deg. of north lat. running thro' these and the middle of this county. A meridian line running from Ardmore Head towards Clonmel, being eight degrees west longitude from London, or 296 miles due west of that city,

city, allowing 37 English miles to a degree in this parallel of latitude. The opposite land on the English coast, to the harbour of Waterford, is St. David's Head in Wales, bearing about east by south from it 60 miles English. The sea coast of this county extends about 12 leagues, *i. e.* from Hooke Tower, being the eastern extremity, to Ardmore Head, which is the western. But as this bay is not deep, no danger can accrue to shipping being embayed here; for a slight breeze will bring them out and enable them to clear the headlands, nor do the currents set so strong as in the Offing. On the sea coast they run from half ebb to the next half flood, about six hours to the westward; but in the Offing, clear of the Headlands, the current runs three or four hours later than near the coast, and with great rapidity. This coast is remarkably good for fishing. This county contains 259,010 Irish plantation acres, which make 413,016 English acres, about 12,000 houses, and 3 borough towns exclusive of the city of Waterford. The ecclesiastical division of it is into two bishoprics, viz. Waterford and Lismore. Considerable part of this county is but very little improved. About the north west and in the center of the county, it is rocky and mountainous, yet it is very convenient for the breed of young cattle, produces a considerable quantity of butter, and also barley, oats

oats and rye. That part nearest the sea-coast is extremely pleasant and fertile.

The members it sends to parliament are two knights for the shire and two burgessees for the following chief towns, viz.

Waterford, Dungarvan,
Lismore, Tallagh.

There are considerable thread and tape manufactories carried on in this county, and at Villiers town Lord Grandison hath established a linen manufactory, where in one year 1547 pieces have been manufactured, and in another 1621; besides many coarse manufactories of vitry, top sails, corn bags and other articles begun in and about Waterford.

Waterford. The city of Waterford may justly be reckoned one of the principal trading towns, particularly with England. Ships of very considerable burthen can come up its noble and extensive quay, besides it is entirely defended by Duncannon fort on the east side. The haven extends near eight miles and is very commodious. On the east side of the town are a block house, a store house, and on the west a citadel. The public buildings are in general elegant. The city and liberties make a distinct county, in which are about 2500 houses, many of which are handsome, especially in the town; but this cannot be said of those in the environs, which are on the contrary but indifferent. This city was granted in custodium

to Robert le Puher or le Poer, by King Henry II. soon after the landing of that monarch in Ireland, in 1177, with all the circumjacent province; and appointed that the following lands should, for the time to come, belong to the service of Waterford, viz. all the lands which lie between Waterford and the water beyond Lismore (which comprehend the greatest part of this county) and also the lands of Ossory. (See Tyrrel's Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 414.) This Robert le Poer was marshal to King Henry II. and from him in a direct line descended the present illustrious Earl of Tyrone, who for his great encouragement to the manufactures of Ireland is greatly respected. In the city and liberties of Waterford are the parishes of Trinity, St. Michael, St. Olave, St. John, St. Peter, St. Patrick and St. Stephen.

It is a place of very considerable trade, and as being also one of the largest cities in Ireland deserves particular attention. It hath been the see of a bishop ever since the year 1096, and Lismore is now united to it. Waterford stands on the river Suir, and was originally built by some Norwegians, who were pirates, but having embraced Christianity, sent Malchus, a Benedictine Monk of Winchester, to be consecrated their bishop, by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. It was antiently the seat of King John, who granted it divers privileges, as did King Henry

VII.

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VII. for their allegiance to him against Perkin Warbeck. Other Kings of England have granted peculiar liberties to this City, for its constant fidelity since it was first in the possession of Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of King Henry II. It was in the hands of the rebels during the Irish rebellion, who often committed great outrages in the adjacent country; but Oliver Cromwell besieged it, and took the city from the rebels in 1650. In 1689, King James's army got possession of it, and held it after the battle of the Boyne; but King William's army, before the end of the year 1690 took it from them.

The markets of this town are well supplied with every thing in season and in great plenty; there are produced in this county great quantities of flax, which is of a good kind, and generally sells in this town at about six shillings per stone, besides a premium of one shilling per stone given by the trustees of the linen manufacture to those who bring the greatest quantity to market; (for further particulars see their list of premiums.) This town is situated in the latitude of $52^{\circ} 10''$ north, and its longitude from London is $7^{\circ} 25'$ west, the difference of time between these two cities being 29 min. 40 seconds, *i. e.* when it is 12 o'clock, in London it wants so many minutes and seconds of that hour in Waterford.

Waterford

Waterford is remarkable also for having the largest export for pork, and of the best butter produced in Ireland. The garrison consists of one regiment of foot. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Talbot, and that of Viscount to the noble family of Lumley. It is situated 75 miles south of Dublin, 25 miles south of Kilkenny, and 8 miles north of the sea, on the south side of the river Suir. It was originally built in the form of a triangle, with a strong tower at each of the three angles. With regard to the fortifications of this city, it never was a place of great strength. The cathedral of Christ Church in Waterford is a very ancient building, with a handsome choir, in which is an elegant marble monument of his Grace the Duke of Leinster's family, besides many others of great antiquity. St. Olave's is a handsome, neat and large church, which has been lately rebuilt. St. Patrick's and St. John's are large and in good order, though ancient. Here are also a French Church, and Meeting-houses for the Baptists, Presbyterians and Quakers, and four Mass Houses.

Near the cathedral is an alms-house for clergymen's widows, and near the Mall is the bishop's palace, which is an elegant building in the modern taste. The court house or guild-hall, for the assemblies of merchants, is a handsome structure, the outside of which is supported by a range of columns of the Tuscan order. The exchange

and custom-house are situated on the quay, which is very broad, and has a noble and elegant appearance; the exchange is a light neat building in the Tuscan order, and adorned with the arms of the King and of the city, and has likewise a handsome clock and a beautiful octagon cupola. This exchange is large, the walks spacious and well lighted, above stairs are the council chamber and other apartments. The custom-house is built of brick, with stone architrave, frieze and cornices, and is extremely well adapted for the different offices necessary for such a useful edifice. The fish-house, which is also on the quay, is a handsome, neat building, where the fish are exposed to sale on stone tables. The city gaol, near St. Patrick's gate, is a strong and neat structure of hewn stone. St. John's gate, which is used as the county gaol, is also a very strong but antient building. The free-school is a plain stone edifice, well adapted for that purpose. There are also no inconsiderable number of private buildings, many of which are handsome and spacious. The Mall is one of the pleasantest walks that can be imagined, and is much frequented. The quay is deservedly esteemed one of the handsomest in Europe; the front is hewn stone, is well paved, and in many places is 40 feet broad, and above half a mile in length. To it are five moles or piers, which stretch forward into the sea. At the pier heads

heads ships of 500 ton may load and unload, and lie a-float. In the road before the quay, it is between 4 and 5 fathom deep at low water, where 60 sail of ships may ride with the greatest safety, in clean ground and clear of each other. The tide rises and falls here three fathoms, the current setting east and west. There are many particular privileges granted to the corporation of Waterford, viz. in this city no person not being free shall retail except at fair or market, under the penalty of forfeiting the goods or the value thereof.

Waterford Haven. Is situated on the confines of Leinster and Munster, runs near 8 miles into the land, almost in a straight line north west, and of an equal breadth, and the haven being deep and clear and having but few rocks, which are on the sides of the channel, render it very commodious and safe for shipping. Without the harbour it is between 11 and 12 fathom deep, and in the mouth from 6 to 7 fathoms; within the easterly corner is a good road, in 4 or 5 fathoms, and on the westerly side, five miles from the mouth is another good road which is very commodious, particularly for ships going to Waterford. This haven is divided into two arms, which will admit ships of large burthen; especially the left which runs westward to Waterford. The right arm is the mouth of the river Barrow, and runs in a direct line to Ross. At the west end of

Waterford is a convenient place for graving and calking vessels, called from thence the graving bank. Near which is a commodious dry dock, properly fitted with flood-gates, and is very convenient for the repairing and fitting out vessels, being 160 feet long, 48 broad and 15 deep. The flood gate is 28 feet in the clear, and is kept in good order. For the conveniency of vessels taking in water conduits are placed on the quay. No ship is allowed to load or unload in any other part of the harbour but at the quay of Waterford, unless by licence from the mayor. This harbour lies about 8 leagues to the west of the S. E. point of Ireland, its eastern shore is the county of Wexford, and at the eastern point of the haven is Hooke Tower, about 100 feet high, which is now used as a light-house. On this point an east by north and a west by south moon, makes high water on the full and change days, and the tide, in general, flows about thirteen feet. Hooke Tower is in latitude $52^{\circ}.2'$ north, and longitude west from London $7^{\circ}.15'$. The point on which this tower stands is low, but it is an excellent mark to distinguish this harbour by, and may be seen at a great distance in clear weather. The falling of the streams of the Tower and the east and west coast adjacent in Offing, is governed by an E. S. E. and a W. N. W. moon, on the full and change days, and the current sets E. N. E. and W. N. W. alternately; the rule is, when at the city of Waterford,

Waterford, where on said days an east and west moon makes high water, 'tis half ebb and so to half flood, which is supposed six hours, the current sets to the westward, and from half flood to half ebb, the current sets other six hours to the eastward, which ought to be well considered by mariners frequenting these seas and harbours. In sailing up the harbour of Waterford the course is from Credan-head to Duncannon-fort, which is by the common compass N. N. E. but the true course is north easterly $8^{\circ} 15'$. The Spit and Ballystraw strand is a dangerous and hard shoal, lying about two miles N. N. E. which is carefully to be avoided, as likewise Drumroe-bank, which lies on the opposite side of the harbour to Duncannon-fort, where there are lights kept every night, as marks to steer by from Credan-head. Right under the point of the fort are 30 feet water, and in the middle of the channel opposite to the fort 54 feet. This part of the channel is narrow, not being more than a quarter of a mile across to Drumroe Bank. The marks for finding the narrowest part of the channel is to bring the late Mr. Hogan's house and Newtown's trees to bear in one. In throwing of the lead going, the mariner will generally have from 48 to 60 and 72 feet water, that part termed the East-Channel; that part termed the West Channel is extremely indiscreet for mariners, even t flowing water, to attempt sailing in it, and

over Drumroe Bank, especially with vessels of large burthen. In order to avoid it there is a perch set up on the north point of this bank, and after passing it ships arrive at Passage, where there is, as well as in most parts of Waterford harbour, very good anchorage: It is to be observed that in passing from Crendan-head to Duncannon-fort, there is a bar, which is a ridge of loose shingles. It is capable of receiving ships of large burthen, all the way being deep and clear. The river Suir which joins this haven from the town of Waterford, is quayed up, and is esteemed equal to any in Ireland. In this haven are caught the finest lobsters, and are native. (It hath been lately discovered that if the claws of lobsters be destroyed, they will be reproduced, even as the parts of the Polypes, and Starfish. See Philos. Transf. No. 490.)

Cappoquin. Is situated on the Black-water river, two miles from Lismore. This river being twelve feet deep at low water, will admit ships of considerable burthen to sail up to the town. It is noted for a victory over King James's army, in 1642. This is a pretty good market town. A troop of horse is quartered in the barrack here, which is plentifully supplied with forage from the adjacent country. The castle is very antient and commands a very extensive prospect of the river to the west and south, and also a great part of the plain between this and Dungarvan.

Dungarvan. In the time of the rebellion it was mostly in the hands of the English. This road was formerly the principal one between Cork and Dublin, before turnpikes were erected.

Lismore. Is a Bishopric united to Waterford, distant from Dublin 94 miles S. W. and 30 S. W. of Waterford. In 1152, King Murtough M'Neil M'Laughlin held a council relative to ecclesiastical affairs, when (according to Christian O'Connor then bishop of this town) four archbishoprics were established, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, there being only two before that time, viz. Armagh and Cashel. The country near this town is very pleasant and fertile. On the banks of the river Black-water, Lismore, which is a borough, a market and a post town, is situated. The country near Lismore is extremely pleasant for a country residence, and we may say with Horace,

*Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opime,
Quam domus Albunæ resonantis,
Et præceps Anio, & Tiburnii lucus.*

But me, nor patient Lacedæmon charms,
Nor fair Larissa with such transport warms,
As pure Albunea's far resounding source,
And rapid Anio, headlong in his course.
Or Tibur, fenc'd by groves from solar
beams.

FRANCIS.
Lismore.

Lifmore was taken by Lord Castlehaven in 1645. Major Power at that time defended it with 100 of the Earl of Cork's tenants, who, before they surrendered, killed 500 of the besiegers, till all their powder being spent, they capitulated upon honourable terms. See Cox's Hist. vol. ii. page 158.

The constitution of the chapter of Lifmore was antiently different from what it is at present, as appears from a registry of the spiritualities of the See, among the manuscripts of the bishop of Clogher, number 8 page 47, in the college library, compiled about the year 1467. This registry mentions twelve prebends besides the principal dignitaries. It was made a Bishop's See by St. Carthagh, *anno* 636. About the year 1130, Muretus, King of Munster, repaired the cathedral. The institution and endowment of the vicar-chorals, was made by Griffin Christopher, bishop of Lismore, about the year 1230. Vide Harris's History of the Bishops, p. 547.

This town was formerly a place of considerable note, but is now very inconsiderable either with respect to trade or other circumstances.

On the west it is bounded by Mocollop and part of the county of Cork, and on the south by the parish of Tallagh. The name of this place seems to be taken from a Danish fortification, now known by the name of the Round Hill, standing a little to the east of
the

the town. *Lis* in the Irish language signifying a fort, and *Mor* great. Ptolemy takes notice of the river and calls it Daurona; and Necham, Avenmore, of which he says,

*Urbem Lismor, pertransit flumen Avenmore,
Ardmor cernit ubi concitus æquor addit.*

By Lismore town the Avenmore doth flow,
And Ardmore sees it to the ocean go.

Concerning the antient fame of this town the writer of the life of St. Carthagh has these words: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, half of which is an Asylum, into which no woman dares enter; but it is full of cells and holy monasteries, and religious men in great numbers abide there; and thither holy men flock from all parts of Ireland and England. The city is built upon the banks of a river, formerly called Nem, but now Avonmore."

From the present appearance of the town of Lismore, a traveller would hardly take it to have been an university, bishop's see or much less a city. It at present consists of the cathedral, the castle, a free-school, an alms-house, and a few tolerable good houses, which are all that remain of its antient lustre. The cathedral seems by its structure to be of no great antiquity; the choir is neat, and the throne and pulpit are

are both well carved. St. Carthagh founded an abbey of canon regulars here. The castle was built by King John in 1185, and in 1189 demolished by the Irish, who took it by surprize. Being rebuilt it was for many years the residence of the bishops. At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion it was besieged by 5000 Irish, commanded by Sir Richard Belling, and was bravely defended by Lord Broghill, son of the Earl of Cork, who, by his conduct and bravery, obliged the Irish to raise the siege. (See Lord Orre-ry's State Letters, vol. i. page 5.)

Lismore Castle is situated on the verge of a hill, upwards of 60 feet perpendicular over the river Blackwater, which bold situation, greatly assisted Lord Broghill when it was besieged. His Letter to the Earl of Cork on that occasion, is as follows :

“ I have sent out my quarter-master to
“ know the posture of the enemy ; they
“ were as I am informed by those who were
“ in the action, 5000 strong, and well
“ armed ; and that they intend to take
“ Lismore. When I have received certain
“ intelligence, if I am a third part of their
“ number, I will meet them to-morrow
“ morning, and give them one blow before
“ they besiege us ; if their numbers be such,
“ that it will be more folly than valour, I
“ will

" will make good this place which I am in.
 " I tried one of the ordnances made at the
 " forge and it held with two pound charge ;
 " so that I will plant it upon the terras over
 " the river. My Lord, fear nothing for Lismore;
 " more; for if it be lost, it shall be with
 " the life of him that begs your Lord-
 " ship's blessing and stiles himself your
 " Lordship's most humble, most obliged and
 " most dutiful son and servant,

" BROGHILL."

This castle commands many extensive and
 delightful prospects. To the west is a full
 prospect of the salmon fishery, where the
 wires are of a considerable length, traversing
 the river, the sides of which are beautifully
 variegated with woods, lawns and corn fields;
 from the east there is a prospect of the river
 gliding down a vale near two miles to Cap-
 poquin. The entrance into the castle is by
 an ancient avenue of trees, over the gate are
 the arms of the first great Earl of Cork with
 this motto " God's Providence is our Inhe-
 ritage." He left 120*l.* per annum for the
 maintenance of a free-school and an alms-
 house here, as appears by his will in the Pre-
 rogative-office, Dublin. I conclude the ac-
 count of Lismore, in which I have been rather
 more prolix than the brevity of my treatise
 admits of, in the following lines of a late
 celebrated Irish Historian,

Lismore,

Lisimore, long since the muses ancient seat,
 Of piety and learning the retreat;
 Her *Alma Mater* shone as bright at noon
 As Oxford, Cambridge or the great Sor-
 bonne:

Time shifts the scene, no longer now she
 boasts

Her churches, colleges and learned hosts.

Ballygallane. A small village, situated about a mile from Lisimore, on the river Blackwater, on the side of which is also Bally-Inn, which, though on a rising ground, is remarkably sandy, yet it produceth all sorts of vegetables in perfection.

About a mile south of this place is Shian-Castle.

Kilbree. Situated between Lisimore and Cappoquin, is remarkable for a castle built here in the reign of King John; near which is a large deer park of upwards of 1192 acres well inclosed, in the middle of which runs a vein of iron ore.

Toreen is seated on the west of the river Blackwater, where there is a handsome mansion house, with a considerable number of fine elm trees.

Mocollop, situated near the above is very mountainous.

Araglin. Famous for its iron works, both for cast and bar iron, and for an ancient castle, as also for a romantic glin or grove of trees.

Tallagh.

Tallagh. This town was constituted a borough town, in the 10th year of James I. at the request of the Earl of Cork, who nominated the sovereign and recorder. It is bounded on the west by the barony of Killnabloon, in the county of Cork; on the east by the parish of Killwatermoy; on the north by Lismore and on the south by Cork. It is not a place of any defence, but in the rebellion of 1641 a temporary entrenchment was cast up round it, and a garrison was maintained in it at the expence of the above mentioned nobleman. Here are a market house, a church, and a county goal. Near this place runs the river Bride, a beautiful serpentine river, which by means of boats the inhabitants of this town are supplied with provisions from Youghall; near this are the ruins of two castles.

Killcockan. Is bounded on the north and west by Killwatermoy, on the south by Templemichell, and on the east by the river Blackwater, which at this place is of considerable breadth; the sides of which are lofty hills, shaded with trees, which renders it a very beautiful landscape, and a little lower the river forms a large basin, called the Broad of Clashmore.

Passage. Is a small town about a mile from Waterford, situated under a hill which is exceeding steep, on the top of it the church is erected. As the hill lies north and south they have but little of the sun after mid-day.

mid-day. Here are a good market house, and several handsome houses. There is a convenient mole for the security of loading and discharging vessels: 500 ships may, with great safety, conveniently ride in the road. The river of Rois, which consists of the Barrow and Nore, falls into the Suir two miles above the town. These rivers have been sometimes called the Three Sisters. In sailing up the river a shoal is to be avoided, called Seed's Bank, which lies off by a castle about mid-way opposite to the shore, between Passage and Cheek Point; but this is easily avoided by the mariners taking the lead in going. The junction of these rivers near Waterford is of infinite advantage to that city, for by their far extended and navigable branches they contribute greatly to the benefit of trade, particularly in this county.

Carrickbeg. Is remarkable for an abbey of Franciscan Friars, founded by the Earl of Ormond in 1336. The steeple is a very curious building, about 60 feet high, and rises from a single stone like an inverted pyramid, whose point begins several feet from the ground.

Curraghmore. Eight miles from Waterford, is the seat of the Earl of Tyrone, consisting of an elegant mansion, which is magnificently finished and adorned with a great number of capital paintings. The gardens are of considerable extent, laid out with peculiar taste; and near this seat is the church of Clonegam,

Clonegam, built by his Lordship, which is very superbly decorated; the floor is paved with marble and the altar-piece, pulpit and seats are of mahogany. Among the many friends of Ireland, his Lordship is most conspicuous, being a considerable encourager of its manufactures. He is a constant resident in Ireland, and a zealous assertor of its rights and liberties.

Ballynatray. Is seated on a broad part of the river Blackwater in this county. On the west side is the island of Molana, in which are the remains of an abbey of regular Canons, founded in the sixth century. Raymond le Gros, who came over with King Henry II. in 1172, and who, with Earl Strongbow, contributed so much to the reduction of Ireland, was buried here. To the east of Molana there runs a ridge of rocks for a considerable way into the river, which being covered at high water, may, without great care, prove dangerous to such boats as resort hither. Near Molana 30,000 acres of land were granted to Sir Walter Rawleigh in the year 1586. The lands in this neighbourhood are in general well cultivated, and abound with great quantities of limestone.

Dungarvan. This borough town is seated on Dungarvan Bay, yet it has little trade except in fishing. It has an antient castle which was vested in the crown by act of parliament

parliament of the 4th of Henry VIII. The noble family of Boyle Earl of Cork derives the title of Viscount from this town. It is 22 miles south west of Waterford and 74 from Dublin. The lands near this town are well cultivated, especially those that lie contiguous to the harbour, the sides of the hills being tilled to the top on the north side, but the south is mostly bog, except a few tracts near the sea. The fertility of these hills are in a great measure owing to the excellent manure of sea shells, &c. taken up in the harbour; the lands manured in this manner produce wheat, oats, barley and potatoes in considerable quantities. For an account of the virtue of sea-shells used as manure, I refer the curious reader to Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, or *System of Agriculture*, printed in 1769. This town was anciently called Achad-Garbain, from St. Garbain, who founded an abbey of Canons here in the 7th century. Dungarvan is bounded on the north by Killgobinet, on the south by Ardmore, on the west by Whitchurch, and on the east by the ocean. This town is enclosed with a stone wall, and was formerly defended with towers and bastions at each angle, and the gates with guard-houses, many of which still remain. The town was incorporated by act of parliament in 1463, which recites that "as the seigniory of Dungarvan was the most great" and

“ and antient honour belonging to the King
 “ in Ireland, which through war, &c. was
 “ for the most part destroyed, it is provided
 “ that the portrieve and commons of the said
 “ town, their heirs, &c. may enjoy all
 “ manner of free gifts, customs, &c. as the
 “ inhabitants of the honourable manor of
 “ Clare in England (Stoke-Clare from
 “ whence the Dukes of Clarence derived
 “ their titles) and as the mayor and com-
 “ mons of Bristol.” (The city of Dublin was
 “ granted by Henry II. in the same manner
 “ to those who attended him to Ireland, who
 “ were to enjoy the same privileges as the
 “ citizens of Bristol.) “ have done; the pre-
 “ fits to go to the reparation of the walls,
 “ &c. under the survey of the Earl of Des-
 “ mond.” In Dungarvan is a sasons house
 “ and a market house, and the town is plea-
 “ fantly situated, the sea flowing up to the
 “ town walls, and on the north side is a com-
 “ modious Quay. There are a number of
 “ good houses, and is much frequented in the
 “ season for bathing. In the vicinity of this
 “ town are great quantities of stiff yellow clay
 “ of great use to potters.

Dungarvan Harbour. As to this harbour
 a great number of vessels resort, I shall
 mention such directions as may be of utility
 to mariners. In sailing up into this harbour,
 the eastern shore is to kept be on board till
 you open Ballyvoil Head between two
 houses, which you will do by sailing about a
 mile

mile up north west by the common compass, then a due west course will bring you clear of the Spit: the proper marks to be observed are, to keep the church and a high gable end wall, on the west of the church open to your view. Another mark for vessels to know when they are off the point of the Spit, is to bring a small house with a chimney and a large glin in the mountain behind, about a mile to the north up the country, into one point of view; these marks well observed will bring a vessel safe into the harbour. The east entrance of this harbour is formed by Ballynacourty Point, as does a promontory called Helvoeck Head, (which is very high and has a small island at its extremity) the west side. In the middle of this open, lies a large rock called the Black Rock, which is never covered at the highest springs; and off the east point of the harbour lie a ledge of rocks, the outermost of which is always above water, and therefore not dangerous. At lowest tides between these rocks there are above thirty feet water, and most vessels bound into the harbour sail in between them. There is good anchorage between the Black Rock and Helvoeck Head, as is also between the rock and the east point. The former is called the Broad Sound, where in clear sandy ground there is between 5 and 6 fathom water. Near the Head is a good road in southerly or south west winds. Vessels waiting for a tide generally

rally bring to, either in the broad sound or between the Black Rock and Ballynacourty Point. In many places in this harbour ships may lie afloat at low water; for this is properly speaking but a side harbour, though in bad weather vessels of great burthen may come in so far at low water as behind Ballynacourty Point, and thereby secure themselves from danger.

Ardmore. It was antiently an episcopal see, erected by St. Declan about the year 448. There are the remains of two churches here, as also a stone called after that saint, at which it is said many miracles have been wrought. Near this is one of those round towers, mentioned in the course of this work; it is 100 feet high, built of hewn stone, and supposed to have been a belfrey, or steeple. This village was antiently a Danish settlement, of which evident marks are still to be seen, as circular entrenchments, &c. as in the county of Louth. The land near Ardmore, especially adjoining the sea, is tolerably good, affording plenty of corn and pasture. On the mountains are large tracts for pasture, which are generally well stocked with black cattle.

Ardmore Bay. Is formed by the jutting out of Ardmore Head, which is a bold, high promontory well known to mariners. A little to the east of it stands the high round tower of Ardmore, which is an excellent land

land mark. This is a good road for westerly winds in seven or eight fathom water. There is an inward point of land to the west of Ardmore Head, called Ardigna Head, which forms the east part of a small bay, called Whitling Bay, to which fishing boats only resort. The west point of this bay is called Cabbin Point, and half a league more to the west is Black Ball, a low head land, which forms the east entrance of the harbour of Youghall.

Affane. Situated on the west side of the Black Water river, is famous for producing the best cherries in Ireland, they were first planted here by Sir Walter Rawleigh, who brought them from the Canary Islands.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

This county is divided into fourteen baronies, in which are several market towns and boroughs, and contains 600,000 Irish plantation acres, about 16,000 houses, and 147 parishes. The north part of it is mountainous, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains which are reckoned the highest in this kingdom; but in the south part the soil is exceeding fertile, producing great plenty of corn, and pasture for the numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep which are reared here. The river Suir runs through the whole length of this county, from north to south. It is bounded by the county of Limerick

Limerick and the river Shannon on the west, on the east by the county of Kilkenny, on the south by the counties of Cork and Waterford, and on the north and north east by the King's County and the territory of the antient O'Carrolls. It sends 8 members to parliament, viz. two for the county and two for

Cashel, Fethard,
Clonmel, Thurles.

At a place in this county called the Devil's Bit, in 1692, was dug up a golden cap or crown, which weighed 8 ounces, the border and the head raised in chase work; though the antient Irish authors make no mention of the ceremony of crowning their Kings, except one of the family of O'Donnel. The King (O'Donnel) being seated on the summit of a hill, surrounded by the principal nobility and gentry, when one of the chief of them advancing towards him, presented him with a straight white wand, saying, Receive, O King, the command of thine own country, and distribute justice impartially among thy subjects. This ceremony being performed in the open air, resembles the manner used by the antient Saxon Kings of England; but as to the form of the crown, it is not certainly known, but in all probability each king wore one according to his fancy.

Cashel, City of. Is situated 80 miles south west of Dublin, and 15 north west of Clonmel.

Clonmel. The antiquity of this city is very great, and well deserving the attention of those who may be travelling in this county. It appears by uncontrovertible authority that in the reign of Turlough II. King of Ireland, *anno* 1134, the church of Cormac in this city was consecrated with great solemnity, the principal clergy and nobility being present. It is built of Irish oak in the Gothic order. The present archbishop of Cashel and primate of Munster, is Dr. Agar. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder and bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. The antient cathedral stands without the city upon an eminence, from whence there is a most delightful and extensive prospect. In ascending to it is shewn a great stone, at which formerly every new King of Munster used to be proclaimed. The city is now in a very declining state. It was made the see of an archbishop by Pope Eugenius III. It gives the title of viscount to the noble family of Bulkley.

Clonmel. In the vicinity of this town are found large quantities of tobacco pipe clay, which is of a peculiar fine nature, and considerable numbers of barrels of it are frequently exported into Staffordshire, and some sent to Dublin, for the purpose of making and manufacturing the fine yellow ware known by the name of Paris ware; I have seen dishes, jugs, cups and saucers made of it. It is turned in a lath very

very easily, and before it is burnt, is of a fine light brown colour. It is said there is to be met with it some fuller's earth. This town has a market, is borough and a port town. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and two troops of horse are here quartered. Long. 9. 37. lat. 52. 51. It stands on the borders of the county of Waterford, and on the banks of the Suir. The town is very populous, the houses neat, and hath a strong gaol and a handsome court house, being the county town. It was besieged by Cromwell, when the archbishop, in attempting to raise the siege, was taken by Cromwell and hanged.

Near this town was the antient territory of the Desii, so often mentioned by the Historians of antiquity. See Smith's History of Waterford.

Tipperary. Though it was formerly a considerable market, and the chief town which gave name to the county, yet it is at present of little note. The principal manufacture is bandle cloth, and doula's and sheetings, and the weavers are so very solicitous in improving these branches in this county, that they equal any imported from Russia or Germany.

Carrick, commonly called Carrick-on-Suir. The Dukes of Ormond had a fine seat and a Park here. It contains a barracks for a troop of horse. It gave the title of Earl to the Dukes of Ormond, who were de-

scended from a sister of Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. At the accession of George I. the last Duke was attainted of high treason and died abroad. This family had great prerogatives and privileges granted them in this county by King Edward III. In this town very fine ratteens are made. If the wool could be prevented from being smuggled into France it would be of great advantage. Wool was exported by the English to Flanders and imported back manufactured, before the reign of Edward III. but that prince perceiving what a vast loss such a trade was to England, invited over a number of Flemings, and encouraged them by many privileges to settle there, which was productive of many considerable advantages to that kingdom and determined the ballance of trade in favour of the English, in their woollen and silken manufacture, which to this day is superior to that of France. By the same means the English paper rivals both the Dutch and French in colour, and in the manufacture of hats they also greatly excel them, for at Wandsworth, near London, great numbers of them are made, which for fineness and colour are so much esteemed that many are sent to Rome for the Cardinals.

Clogheen. Though it is but a small town, yet owing to the industry and spirit of the inhabitants, who have established the manufacture of sheetings in imitation of the Russia and doulaiss

douls that require bleaching, there is no doubt but it will increafe in its trade. The yarn used in douls may be turned into drabs, twilled like fatten, 28 inches wide, imitating the Russia, with much greater advantage to the country.

Thurles. Is seated on the river Suir, and is a small place.

Nenagh. Is also an inconsiderable place.

In this county was a district called the Holy Cross, on account of a piece of Christ's Cross that was said to be preserved there. Here was formerly an abbey, which for the foregoing reason, was much frequented and held in great veneration by the Roman Catholics.

Fethard. Is a parliamentary borough.

Burrasakean. A small village.

Emly, or Awn. Was a Bishop's See united to Cashel, since 1568. It stands on the river Glason, and was formerly very populous and gave the title of Viscount to the family of Fairfax.

Roscrea, Silvermines, Cullen, and Cahir are of little note.

B o g s.

There is a bog of very considerable extent in this county called Monely Bog. Very great encouragement has been given for the culture of manured hemp, for which this part of the county of Tipperary is peculiarly

suites, as is done in great quantities in the fenny parts of Lincolnshire to very great advantage, which were it more encouraged here, the navy of Great Britain might be supplied with it. One principal reason why so many bogs are suffered to lie waste in this as well as in many other parts of Ireland, is, that almost every farmer that takes a house in the country villages is to be accommodated with bog for turf cutting. This must lie waste till each tenant can cut his own turf; but where there is a number of tenants they generally fix on a day for that purpose, that each may yearly have his share.

CURIOSITIES, &c.

In the County of Cork, is met a fish called the Angel Fish, from its two anterior fins resembling wings; it is about 44 inches long, and 40 broad at the broadest part. In this county it is cut in pieces and sold in the markets. Willughby in his *Historia Piscium*, says, its flesh is hard and unsavoury. The skin is very rough and serves for polishing ivory, &c.

Among other curiosities which abound in Ireland, are the caverns in this province, about six miles west from Cork, on the east side of the river Bride. Those subterraneous caverns are composed of great pillars supporting large arches of limestone rocks. They extend near four miles, but the difficulty

culty of access to the most interior parts of them deters many from viewing them; yet those who do are amply compensated for their trouble, by beholding scenes truly grand and noble. About a mile from the entrance there exhibits a cave about ten feet high, the top and sides of which are so smooth, as if polished by the hands of workmen, and therefore appears like the work of art; but it is beyond a doubt the work of nature; and this consideration, therefore, induces great numbers to resort to these curious caverns.

ARTIFICIAL and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

At Aghada, near Youghall, in the county of Cork, is growing a tree called the Bladder Nut tree, or the Nux Vescicaria or Staphilodendron of Parkinson, being so called from a nut inclosed in a husk or skin resembling a bladder. And another, the Arbor Vitæ of Gerrard, being fifteen inches in diameter, and near thirty feet high. A handful of the leaves boiled in ale, is a specific for the gravel.

The following being poisonous I have particularized them as a caution, viz. Marsh Marygold, Hemlock, Cow-weed, Marsh-pennywort, Great Hellebore, Common Henbane, Dwarf Laurel, Cherry Bay, Hemlock Dropwort, Hibernice, Yellow horned Poppy, Red Rattle, Water Hemlock,

lock, Butter-wort or Yorkshire Sanicle, Spear-wort, Water Crowfoot, Sundew, Nightshade, and the Yew Tree, the poisonous quality of which has been experienced by cattle eating of the branches in the garden of Ballymacoda, near the town of Youghall, after which they suddenly died.

RIVERS and Lakes or Loughs.

Rivers. The Shannon which is the greatest and most beautiful river in Ireland, runs through the county of Limerick dividing it from the county of Clare, and dividing Clare from Kerry, disengages itself into the Shannon mouth. Four mile water, in the county of Cork, runs into Dunmanna Bay; Lamfalen and Curloom, in the same county runs into Bantry Bay. The Lee, in the same county, runs through the city into Cork harbour. Mayallagh, in the same county, runs into Baltimore bay. Black Water runs through the same county and into the bay of Youghall. The Suir in the county of Tipperary, runs through Waterford into the sea. In the county of Kerry is Kilmare river, Brick and Cara; Cashin runs into the Shannon mouth; Flesh and Mang into Castlemain bay; and the Inny and Fertin into Valentia bay.

Loughs. Lough Lean, the celebrated lough near Killarney, Lough Greane, and Lough Kerry, all in the county of Kerry. But that which particularly deserves the attention

tion of the curious in the wonderful
 works of nature is the celebrated Lake of
 Killarney commonly called Lough Lean,
 near Killarney. If more attention was paid
 to inland navigation, it would be productive
 of infinite advantage to Ireland; for the many
 navigable Canals from one river to another
 in Holland, and their happy situation on the
 Rhine, the Maes and the Scheld, are cer-
 tainly the greatest advantage to them; and
 it is more than probable that when the Grand
 Canal from the Shannon mouth to Dublin is
 finished, very great benefits will accrue to the
 trade of Ireland. In the United Provinces of
 the Netherlands there is but a small extent
 of land, yet as the inhabitants are so remark-
 ably industrious, it is rather an advantage
 than a loss to them; and they not only sup-
 ply their own wants, but also many articles
 of luxury. It is allowed that in their forests,
 their parks and their gardens, they are en-
 abled to furnish the necessaries of life to many
 other countries, who, dependent on their large
 domains, never seek farther to supply them-
 selves but from their neighbours. But the
 Dutch having no such dependence import all
 at the best hands from abroad; and as they
 keep considerable quantities of stores of every
 kind always on hand, they are thereby en-
 abled to supply the rest of Europe with ne-
 cessaries, and in many cases exact what price
 for them they think proper, which renders
 them the richest republic in the world; be-
 sides

sides their being situated so near Germany, whence they are supplied with soldiers, servants and other people at their pleasure: and this has raised their great and extensive fisheries by which they gain immense wealth. The Dutch make use of the quickest engines for dispatch, for they have contrived mills to do almost every thing; to saw and bore timber, engines to drain and water their lands and quench their fires; looms to weave many pieces of ribbon and tape at once, &c. &c.

B A Y S, &c.

On the sea coast of the county of Waterford are the following Bays and Head lands, besides those already mentioned. From Great Newtown head, west of Tramore bay, is Don Isle bay, Kilmurine bay, Donbratin bay, &c. which extend near two miles west, between which it is for the most part an iron coast. Bon Mahon bay is formed by the river Mahon discharging itself here. Near this bay is Whiting head, which is very steep. To the west of this head is a stupendous square rock having a flat surface on the top, and is about 100 feet high, and almost perpendicular. From Whitinghead to Ballyvoil head for about a league and a half the coast continues high and rocky; between these heads is the Cove of Stradbally. This is a kind of a shingly shore, but the coast in general is very bold. Near ^{this}

this place the coast inclines to the southward. Clonea Bay is between Balivoil head and Dungarvan bay. It is deep and broad, but is sandy, and has a bar at its entrance which is dry at low water. It derives its name from a castle standing a little within this bay. From Helvoet head on the east of Dungarvan harbour to Mine head, which is about a league, the coast of this county inclines more to the south, being all high and rocky; between these is the small bay of Mugworth principally used for boats. Mine head takes its name from large quantities of Iron Ore in the adjacent mountains, and from hence to Ardmore bay the coast runs in more to the westward.

County of Waterford. In approaching the sea coasts of this county there are the highlands of Dungarvan and those of Cappoquin, called Knock-mele-down, and the Cumeraghs, sitied in the charts Kilgobonet hills, which are seen several leagues at sea. There is also the high mountain of Slineman which is observed by mariners (for whose information these particulars are recited from authentic writers) on the eastern coast of this county, off the harbour of Waterford, which mountain is in the county of Tipperary. Between Dungarvan and Youghall, about midway is a vey high land, named in the charts Sleivegrine, but appears to be but lowlands when viewed at a distance. When the highlands of Cappelquin or Knock-mele-down

down appear at sea bearing N. N. W. and ships sail right in with it, they will then fall in with the harbour of Dungarvan. When it bears north and ships fall in with the coast, they then come into the harbour of Youghall. Being N. N. E. they then fall in with Cork, but when it is N. W. and so run in, they fall in with Waterford harbour.

Slade Bay. Is about a mile from Hooke Tower, N. E. on the eastern point of Waterford harbour. It is foul ground. The best anchoring place in it is found by bringing the pier head and castle in one, opposite to a stone wall extended to the sea shore, where there is clear sandy ground and about 5 fathom water. An east by north and west by south moon, makes high water on full and change days; and in the pier it then ordinarily flows thirteen feet.

Credan Head Bay. A league from Waterford harbour. It is a good road in northerly winds, and great freshes of the river, and in it near the land are from 20 to 30 feet water. Credan head is pretty high, and runs elbowing out from the west side of that harbour about a mile, forming the bay so called, on its south side.

Dunmore Bay, or Whitehouse Bay. Is about two miles to the S. S. E. or without Credan Head. It is frequented only by boats; there is about 18 feet water.

Tramore Bay. Lies about four miles west of Waterford harbour, between which there is

is an out-point called Swine's head, with a ridge of rocks running out from it; from this point to the east head of 'Tramore bay, the land forms a kind of bay. The shore is steep and rocky. The east entrance in the bay of 'Tramore is founded by Horlel or Brownstown head, and the west by Great Newtown head, which are about two miles asunder. When the wind is blowing hard from S. S. E. to S. S. W. there tumbles in a heavy Sea, which joined to a great indraught towards that part of this bay, called Rhineshark harbour, into which the tide sets with considerable force, and renders it impossible for embayed ships to weather the heads. On the east and west sides, as well as almost the whole bay, the ground is foul and rocky, and cables are frequently cut. In this distress, such as cannot get to Rhineshark, ought, if possible, to endeavour to run ashore near the neck or narrowest part of the Isthmus of 'Tramore; or from the middle of the Isthmus towards its neck westerly; but the nearer the neck towards 'Tramore town the better, where on a loose stony beach the water flows to a great height by which many ships have been saved. Between the middle of the Isthmus to the eastern point it is all sandy ground; the tide is long approaching the shore, and there flows very little, and many vessels have been involved in the midst of great breakers. 'Tramore bay ought carefully therefore to be avoided

avoided. When Hooke Tower could not be seen in hazy weather, it has been mistaken for the harbour of Waterford, to the great loss of many ships and lives.

It is necessary to be observed by mariners in order to avoid danger, that at Rhinefark harbour, which lies on the east side of the above bay, the eastern shore is to be kept very close on board, and being near the bar point, sail over the bar rock, where at the lowest ebb in springs there are two feet water; it is flat and about 50 feet long: this must be done to avoid the Spit, which is a shifting sand. At lowest ebb in springs, this channel has from 3 to 9 feet water; and at low water on either side the shore it is steep for near three quarters of a mile, where a vessel may safely anchor. See *Doyle's Chart of this Harbour.*

THE

PROVINCE

OF

ULSTER

IS bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, on the west by the north ocean, on the north by the western ocean, on the south by the province of Leinster, and on the south west by Connaught.

It contains nine counties, viz.

Donegal or Tyr-	Tyrone,
connel.	Fermanagh,
Derry, commonly	Armagh,
called London-	Down,
Derry,	Monaghan,
Antrim,	Cavan.

It is about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and contains 2,031,000 Irish plantation acres, about 115,540 Houses, 365 parishes, 55 baronies, and 29 boroughs; the principal rivers are the Bann, Lough-Foyle, Newry Water, Swilly and the Maine. Throughout this province are many lakes which in general are very deep and
yield

yield plenty of Salmon and other kinds of fish. Ulster was formerly the principal seat of the rebellions of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, who in the reign of James I. entered into a conspiracy with Lord Maguire, O'Cahan, Lord Delvin, and almost all the principal people in this country, in order to surprize the castle of Dublin, cut off the Lord Deputy and council, dissolve the state and set up a government of their own. The discovery of their intentions was by a letter dropt by Owen O'Connolly in the council chamber, whereupon some of the conspirators were taken, and the rest dispersed. The whole kingdom was alarmed with this plot, and the more so, as one in England was previously discovered of the gun powder treason. It appears by an inquisition taken in 1608, that Lord Delvin was arrested and committed to the Castle of Dublin, *pro diversis sceleratissimis et nequissimis proditionibus contra dominum regem, coronam et dignitates suas, per ipsum Richardum Nugent, baronem de Delvin, perpetratis*, says the inquisition; but he was suffered to escape. James I. and Charles I. resolved to establish in Ulster a plantation of British subjects, in consequence whereof surveys were made, and great encouragements offered by the English government to settlers, and the land rated at 6s. 8d. for every 60 acres; this induced the city of London and some of their principal trading companies to send over surveyors,

veyors and agreed to take the same; and at this time Londonderry belonged to the English adventurers, who were incorporated by the name of "The Society of the Governors and Assistants of London of the New Plantation of Ulster, in the Realm of Ireland." Free-schools have been endowed by King James I. in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Cavan and Fermanagh, and lands of considerable value were appropriated for their support; the great advantages of these seminaries for the education of poor children are too obvious to need enumerating. The southern parts of Ulster, are fertile, rich meadow, well cultivated and enclosed, but the greater part of the northern is open and mountainous. So much has this province been improved that the towns now are in general the neatest and best built of any in Ireland, as well as the many farm houses in the country. The inhabitants being mostly descended from the English, they, in their manners and customs, as well as dialect, more resemble them, than in any of the other three provinces.

The Scots that settled in Britain under Fergus are supposed by some to have been transplanted from this part of Ireland. This province had formerly petty kings of its own, and was first subjected to the English in the reign of Henry II. by John de Courcy, the first who bore the title of Earl of Ulster,

Ulster, but was not entirely under the government of England till the Reign of James I. Ulster includes within itself by far the greatest part of the linen manufactory, the best branch of trade in the kingdom; they have consequently the greatest intercourse with England. This manufacture is under the direction of trustees.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

The County of Donegal, sometimes called Tyrconnel, is bounded by the sea on the north and west, by the bay of Donegal and the county of Fermanagh on the south, the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone and part of Fermanagh on the east; from south east to north west its greatest length is 64 miles and its breadth 35. It contains 5 baronies, and about 630,000 acres. The air is very good and the soil fertile, the boggy grounds having lately been drained and improved by shells brought from the sea shore and spread upon them as manure*. This county sends 12 members to parliament, and gives the

* *This method of reclaiming bogs has been recommended by the ingenious Mr. Rowland, (in his Treatise on Agriculture, printed in Dublin, in 1765,) which has been found by experience to answer the farmer's most sanguine expectations.*

title of Earl to the noble family of Chichester.

The principal towns in this county are,

Donegal, Killybegs,
Ballyshannon, Raphoe,
St. John's town, Letterkenny.
Lifford,

Donegal. This town has a good market and is a borough town, situated on a bay of that name, distant from Dublin, 100 miles north west. Long. 9. 13. lat. 54. 35.

Donegal Bay. Lies 10 miles to the east of Killybegs and is very wide and spacious, but in the entrance greatly incumbered with shelves, sands and rocks, so that the utmost care is requisite in the pilot, in entering this port.

St. John's town. This is a small town, and is situated on the river Foyle to the north west of Derry.

If flax was raised near this part of the province it would be attended with great advantage; for from a neglect of raising it, we are under the necessity of importing yearly large quantities of it, and to depend upon other countries for the primum of a manufacture of so much importance to Ireland.

Killybegs Harbour. On the west side of the county of Donegal lies this harbour, which has a large and bold opening to the sea, on the south, has a depth of water from five

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five to eight fathom, and is spacious enough to contain a large fleet, and ships of the greatest burthens can make it at any time of the tide, and when entered are secured from the most violent hurricanes, it being defended within by the shelter of very high lands which surround it. It is about 14 miles west from Donegal bay.

Lifford. This town gives the title of baron to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. It is situated on the river Foyle.

Letterkenny. Is a small place of considerable trade; adjacent is a handsome seat belonging to Richard Jackson, Esq.

Ballyshannon. Is situated on the banks of the river that issues from the Lake of Lough Erne. The trade of this town is not very considerable, but it is pretty well inhabited. There is a salmon fishery adjacent, the property of the Earl of Donegal. The Salmon Leap is worthy the observation of the curious traveller.

Raphoe. A small village.

Rathmullen. This is a small place, but has a good harbour on the sea coast.

Rathmelton, and Buncranagh. Also inconsiderable, either with respect to trade or other circumstances.

LAKES or LOUGHS.

Lough Derg. A celebrated Lake, in which is an island much frequented by those of the Roman Catholic profession, on account

count of a cell called St. Patrick's purgatory, in which the pilgrims are confined after going through a course of fasting, &c. for 24 hours. This cell is very small and dark, and is situated 24 miles south west of Londonderry.

County of DERRY (by some called Londonderry.)

County of Londonderry is bounded on the north by the sea, by Donegal on the south, Antrim on the east, and Tyrone on the west. This county was escheated to the crown of England by the rebellion and attainer of O'Neile, in the reign of James I. The English government making very advantageous offers to the city of London to induce them to establish plantations of British subjects here. The following companies accordingly taking considerable quantities of land here, are to this day possessed of the greatest part of the county, viz.

Company of

Goldsmiths,

Haberdashers,

Grocers,

Cloth-workers,

Fish mongers,

Skinners,

Iron-mongers,

Vintners,

Mercers,

Drapers,

Merchant-taylors, Salters.

Each of the said companies taking, in the year 1619, divisions of 3210 acres apiece, which they had on the following conditions. The government granted them the estates in fee farm

farm for ever, paying 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* English for every thousand acres, but rent free for the first two years, and to hold the same by Knight's service in capite, and were obliged to build a castle with a strong court or bawn about it, on every two thousand acres, near which castle the tenants were covenanted to build houses for themselves and families, timber for the same being granted free by the king, and to furnish themselves with arms for their mutual defence. The undertakers were obliged to take the oaths of supremacy and to have tenants of the English or Scotch nation. They were empowered to hold courts baron twice every year and to erect manors, and to be permitted to transport all commodities growing upon their own lands, and free importation from England (custom free) of utensils for their household, tools and materials for building and live cattle. Soon after the agents of these several companies arriving in Ulster with great numbers of English subjects, they began to fix in their plantations, of which they making choice of this county, was the first beginning of this province to flourish; for before this time the rebellions and civil wars were so great that the land was totally left uncultivated; but it is now so much improved as to become the envy and admiration of Europe, for in this province all the whole processes of the linen manufacture is carried on, and

and under just and wise regulations as any commercial and national undertaking could be; the chief exports of Ireland consisting of linen cloth, and yarn, lawns and cambricks, which, as they are fully manufactured, are exported to great advantage.

The county of Londonderry appears by survey to contain 251,510 Irish plantation acres, 13,490 houses, 38 parishes, 4 baronies and 3 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament.

The chief towns in this county are five, viz.

Derry, commonly Newtown Limavady,
called London- Magherafelt,
derry, Ballinderry.
Colerain,

Londonderry. A city and the capital of the county, is situated 104 miles north west from Dublin, 50 from Carrickfergus on the west, and 5 south from the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, and is seated near the mouth of the river Mourne. This city is very neat and compact, with a complete harbour: it has two principal streets which cross each other, well paved, and the houses in general are built with free-stone. It has a school and a market place, also a handsome church which was built at the expence of the companies of London who settled here in the reign of James I. and laid out the town and encompassed it with a wall 24 feet high and 6 feet thick, having 4 gates in breadth 20 feet. It

It is battlemented and has two draw bridges. The bulwarks are very large and fit for mounting cannons, and the ramparts within the city are twelve feet thick of earth; this great strength enabled them to bear three sieges; first in 1641, second in 1649, and the third from December 1688, to July 1689, during which near 600 bombs were thrown into the town by the forces of King James II. and at a time when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom. The citizens behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and having lost all their principal commanding officers, they put themselves under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Walker, who by his bravery and conduct obliged King James to raise the siege on the 28th of July 1689, which day is at present observed throughout Ireland with rejoicings and other demonstrations of joy, in commemoration of their great deliverance; and a view of the siege with a representation of the Rev. Mr. Walker and his associates are wrought in curious tapestry of the richest colours; and to perpetuate the memory of that event to succeeding ages, it is erected in the House of Lords of Ireland at the expence of parliament. The situation of Londonderry is so extreme north and so near to Scotland that they are in sight of each other's coasts. This city has a very good port to which ships of the greatest burthen have access and a considerable trade, and

and though the town is situated twenty miles up the river, yet many large ships can come up to the quay, where there is about five fathom water. The whole ground plot of the lake which almost surrounds this city and its liberties is the property of and belongs to twelve companies in London.

It is at present well fortified with a strong wall, besides outworks and along the banks of the river are a fort and several castles. The houses are well built, and the town is as clean and as handsome as any in Ireland, and is very convenient for commerce, both foreign and domestic, and if the trade of Ireland, was freed from the restrictions it at present in some measure sustains, it would be soon a very flourishing and wealthy city. The trade is now considerable, having a great share in the herring fishery, and several ships are sent from hence to the West Indies, New England, and Newfoundland for which they are so advantageously situated, that a vessel from this port bound to America often arrives there before a ship from London bound there, can get clear of the Soundings, or arrive in the latitude of Londonderry. Great quantities of Salmon, salted and barrelled are exported from hence to America. The inhabitants are almost all protestants. The points of Rufterhall, Emistone and Caldys head, which lie a little to the west of this harbour, are the most northerly in the kingdom. Lat. 55°. 20'. The

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many shallows in Lough Foyle may easily be avoided as there are deep channels between them. This city gives the title of Earl and Baron to a branch of the family of Pitt.

Colerain. Is a handsome walled town, situated near the mouth of the river called the Great Bann, this river by being confined within a narrow channel is so extremely rapid that it is exceeding difficult for vessels even with the help of the tide, to stem the current, and ships of burthen are prevented from getting in at all. It takes its rise from the mountains of upper Jueach in the county of Down being the northern ridge of the mountains of Mourne and falls into the sea north west of this town, and is famous for a pearl fishery, but remarkable for a very large and valuable salmon fishery, one of which belonging to the twelve companies of London, who are proprietors of this town, &c. are let by them at fifteen hundred pounds per annum. A bridge was built by these companies over this river and is called Colerain Bridge. This town is situated 23 miles N. E. from Londonderry, 4 miles south of the sea, and 105 N. W. from Dublin. The trade of this place would undoubtedly be very considerable were it not for the narrowness of the river, at present here is however a good trade for linen, known by the name of Colerain Irish, which is of three quarters width, and is manufactured in great quantities in this town. Three companies of foot are quartered

tered here in barracks. Lat. 55. 10. long. 10. 35. Gives the title of Baron to the family of Hanger.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

This county being much incumbered with bogs and marshes prevents its being so much improved as it would otherwise be, but where it is free from them the land is extremely fertile; this is the most north east county in this province, and the most northern in Ireland. It is bounded on the south east by Down, west by those of Londonderry and Tyrone, from which it is separated by the river Bann, by part of Armagh on the south, St. George's Channel on the east, and the Deucalidonian-ocean on the north; the number of acres it contains are estimated at about 383,020, and about 20,000 houses, 56 parishes, 8 baronies, and 5 boroughs; its greatest length is 46 miles, and its breadth 27 miles. It sends two members to parliament for the shire and two for each of the following principal towns, viz.

Belfast,

Antrim,

Lisburn,

Randalstown,

On the coasts of this county are the promontories called Fair Foreland, Ramshhead, and St. Helen's Head.

Belfast. This is the most considerable town in all this part of Ireland for extent, wealth, trade, and number of inhabitants.

It

It is situated on the mouth of Lagenwater, on Carrickfergus bay, lies nine miles south west of Carrickfergus and 79 miles from Dublin. The harbour below the town is very commodious and has a great depth of water. It is a place of the most trade in this province, particularly for the export of linen cloth to England and Scotland, especially to Glasgow. The inhabitants both of the town and neighbouring country are of Scotch extraction, and of the Presbyterian religion. This is a borough and a market town, and the post goes to Dublin six times a week. It hath a barrack for two companies of foot. Long. 11. 15. lat. 54. 38. In the environs of this town are a great number of Gentlemen's elegant seats.

Antrim. Is distant from Dublin 81 miles north, pleasantly situated on a branch of the lake of Lough Neagh, known by the name of the Six Mile Water, at the north end, 13 miles west of Carrickfergus. It contains an antient handsome castle belonging to the family of Massareen. Long. 24. 1. lat. 54. 45. The Giant's Causeway in this county is esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in Europe; it is supposed to derive its name from a race of men called Giants. Spencer in his State of Ireland alludes to them, where he says, "Nemedas and his sons coming out of Scythia, peopled Ireland, and inhabited with his sons 250 years, until he

" was

" was overcome of the Giants dwelling in
 " Ireland, and at last quite banished and
 " routed out by them."

Carrickfergus. Distant from Dublin 87 miles north and 14 east of Antrim. This town is rendered famous in history for being the landing place of King William III. of immortal memory, in the year 1690. There used to be considerable quantities of a white bluish clay exported from this town to England for the purpose of making Delft ware, which after being there manufactured was again imported into Ireland. This business has greatly decreased of late, owing to the universal use of the Paris yellow ware. This town is situated on the bay of Carrickfergus, and is governed by a mayor, recorder and sheriffs, and is the assize town. Lat. 54.45. long. 11. 20. It derives its name from Knockfergus, that is the Rock of Fergus, from Fergus I. King of Scotland, who, after quelling a rebellion here, was cast away in his return to Scotland. It is well walled and fortified, with an excellent harbour, and defended by a castle on a high rock. It does not return any members to parliament. There are many narrow vallies, called Glens, beginning here and run a great way along the coast which formerly belonged to the Bissets, noblemen of Scotland, who being obliged to quit their country for assassinating Patrick Earl of Athol, upon a private quarrel, came hither and

and had a considerable estate bestowed on them by King Henry III. of which in the reign of Edward II. a part was forfeited by the rebellion of Hugh, then chief of that family. There is also another tract, called Rowte, which antiently belonged to the Macguilliers, but now to the Earl of Antrim.

Raghlín. An island a little off the coast of the county of Antrim, was taken from the Scots in 1558, by the Lord Deputy Suffex, in which he placed a colony and garrison. He had three ships in this expedition, and was attended by many citizens of Dublin.

Carrickfergus bay. The entrance into this bay is very bold, is about five miles wide and there is a depth of water from 12 to 20 fathom which decreases till you come to the town where it is from five to eight fathom deep in the middle of the road. It grows narrower by degrees for several leagues, from the mouth to the bridge of Belfast, where it is upwards of half a mile broad; at full sea it is not above 8 or 9 feet deep; and at low water not above one foot, except in freshes, which sometimes happen, it is then deeper. On account of the shallowness, ships trading to Belfast make use of Carrmoyl-pool, in which 20 vessels may ride afloat at low water, though within a cable's length barks lie round them dry; and from thence

thence at high water small ships may sail up to the quay of Belfast. In this bay is a reef of black rocks running out into the sea for three or four hundred yards from the north side of it, called the Briggs; there are but few other rocks or shoals, except some foul ground and a dangerous sunk rock on the county of Down side lying between the Copland islands and Donaghadee, called the Deputy rock. A little south west of Carrickfergus is a shoal on which lies three fathom water at ebb tide in the middle of the bay. The memorable Duke Schomberg, who was sent by King William III. of glorious memory, to the assistance of the protestants in Ireland, landed here in 1689, as did also that Monarch in 1690.

Ballycastle. By parliamentary encouragement a pier for lading vessels hath been erected. This town hath of late greatly increased in its trade, being remarkable for its adjacent collieries; the pits are constantly open and great numbers of men are employed there. It is situated 116 miles north west of Dublin, and 30 north of Carrickfergus. There is lately discovered a stratum of clay over the coals, which is found to be as strong in the glass house pots as the clay of Stourbridge is, and to endure the fire as well. This may be of great consequence to those concerned in glass houses in Ireland.

Randalstown. Is an inconsiderable borough town.

Ballymenagh. Though it is a small place, yet is very plentiful, being situated in a very fertile part of this county.

*Quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis
abundans!*

VIRGIL.

What stores, my dairies, and my folds
contain!

DRYDEN.

Connor. Is a bishop's see united to Down. Larne. A small town of tolerable good trade, has a good sea-port, frequently resorted to by vessels engaged in the herring fishery. There is a sloop of war of 22 guns generally stationed at this port to protect that part of the coast of this kingdom. This is a very spacious convenient harbour, the entrance half a mile broad, it affords safe anchorage to a considerable number of vessels, and from its situation is much frequented by vessels of burthen.

Ballymoney. Is a small town.

CURIOSITIES.

Of all the curiosities in the known world, that of the Giant's Causeway in this county, is allowed by all intelligent men, to be most deserving the attention of those who are admirers of the wonderful works of nature. The Giant's Causeway (so called from its being

being supposed that giants or men of a large stature formerly resided there) is distant 8 miles north east of Colerain, and runs directly straight into the sea a great distance; from a very steep rock where it commences, it may be seen at low water near 600 feet on the eastern point, and on the western it may be seen at low water upwards of 400 feet; as to its breadth and height it is very unequal, between the sides at the broadest part it is near 200 feet and at the smallest breadth upwards of 100 feet. In height in some places 50, in others not 18. It is very difficult to climb to the top of it, from whence it is exceeding steep and frightful to behold, and consists of many thousand pillars triangular and so on to octangular, most of them pentagonal and hexagonal, but all being irregular, occasions this caufeway to be esteemed a work of nature; but there are many who assert it to be the work of giants, &c. it is however exceeding curious, for none of these pillars are of one entire piece, but consist of so many joints or pieces of various dimensions from six inches to two feet, most of which separate very easily, and the traveller may walk upon the tops of the pillars as far as the water permits; these stones lie as close as one stone can possibly lie on another, but not joining with flat surfaces; one being always concave the other convex where they join, and in some places the concave is upwards and in other downwards; when separated

rated they appear of the colour of Portland stone, the joints are so close as will admit nothing thicker than a knife between them. Though the inequality of the numbers of the sides of the pillars, being throughout the whole Causeway in a wonderful manner irregular, yet upon a distant view it has all the appearance of a regular designed building; the cliffs are also greatly admired, for their singular curiosity, being at the bottom of a black stone, but to the height about sixty feet; they are divided at equal distances by stripes of a reddish stone. On the side of the hill, just over the Causeway are several pillars in a sloping position, and in many parts pieces of pillars and rocks lie scattered about the shore, yet all retain the same irregular appearance with the cliffs, the faces of which extend about three miles: there are also many other curiosities situated to the westward and eastward, which are no less surprizing than this of the wonderful Giant's Causeway.

Pascal observes, that curiosity is little better than mere vanity, for the most part we desire to see things, that we may relate them; few would undertake dangerous voyages and travels for the bare pleasure of entertaining their sight, if they were bound to secrecy on their return, and for ever cloistered from conversation. But this remarkable curiosity is one of the greatest, and most singular natural ones in the known world; for it is indeed the only

only exhibition of the kind that was yet ever met with in the creation.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

The county of Tyrone is bounded on the north by Londonderry, on the east by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the south by Fermanagh, and on the west by Donegal.

This county contains as appears by a survey made by order of the privy council of Ireland, and laid before King James I. and the council of England, as a guide for the plantation and division of Ulster, in 1608, 387,175 Irish plantation acres, which make 626,959 English acres of profitable land, exclusive of bogs, mountains, lakes, woods and other unprofitable scopes, and the number of freeholders are estimated to be near 400.

The chief towns in this county are seven, viz.

Tyrone,	Strabane,
Omagh,	Stewards town,
Dungannon,	Clogher.
Augher,	

In which are 30 parishes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. This county is famous for its antient Kings. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Beresford. Tyrone (or Tir-Oen formerly called) is in many parts very mountainous and the soil various. Many of the vallies, however, and low grounds are fruitful

fruitful both in corn and pasture, and the air of the county in general is wholesome.

Chief town, Omagh. The assizes are held in this town, which has a market and a post office established there. The representatives of the Earl of Castlehaven have 9000 acres of land situated in the precincts of this town, and most of the inhabitants are Irish. In 1743 a dreadful fire broke out which intirely consumed it, but it has been since rebuilt. Its situation is 18 miles south of Londonderry and 92 north west of Dublin. The linen manufacture would thrive exceedingly in this town, were more encouragement given to it. Indeed the constant emigrations from this part of the country, from 1770 to 1776, hath contributed greatly to lessen that business. But if artists and traders were encouraged to settle in a country rather than suffering them to go to emigrate this kingdom would soon find the happy effects of it. A great number of curious ancient urns were found here in 1713. This town stands on the river Roe Water which runs into Lough Foyle.

Strabane. Distant from Dublin 104 miles north west, and from Londonderry 8 miles south, is a borough, a market and a post town. The principal landholders in and near this town are the heirs of the Earl of Abercorne, Sir George and Sir Claude Hamilton, Sir Thomas Boide, Sir Robert Newcomen and others. There are about 100 brick

brick and stone built houses, and a church in this town. It gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Hamilton, and has an antient castle. It is situated on the river Foyle.

Steward's Town. The smallness of this town and its trade being so inconsiderable, that it does not deserve much notice.

Clogher. Is a bishop's see, founded by saint Patrick and well endowed. It is situated in the lower Tyrone, but is a place of little trade.

Mountjoy. This small but strong town gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Bleinton, a branch of whose family, who was the first viscount, was a Lieutenant general in the reign of Queen Ann. It is situated on the banks of Lough Neagh.

In this county there have been discovered large cirques of stones, called Kearns, which were formerly in use among the antient inhabitants of Ireland; they are supposed to be a kind of temple. Epiphanius, who was born and lived in Jewry, gives us a parallel description of one of these cirques, in his tract against the Messilian heretics, where he says “*Est et Sicbimis, quæ bodie Neapolis dicitur,*” “*Proseuchæ locus, extra urbem, Theatro similis,*” “*Secundo ab urbe lapide positus, quem ita aperto, et areâ subdiati extruxerunt Samaritæ Judæorum in omnibus imitatores.*” i. e. We have at Sichein an antient Proseucha in the

the open air raised up like a cirque or theatre by the Samaritans in imitation of the Jews. Such also was the Bryen Guyn or supreme consistory court in the Isle of Anglesey. See Rowland's *Mona Antiqua Restaur.*

Dungannon. This is a borough and a market town, reckoned the capital of the county, situated on a hill and is a place of great strength. It is distant from Dublin 74 miles north west, and 11 miles north of Armagh. It hath a barrack for one troop of horse; and was formerly the seat of the O'Neils, Kings of Ulster. Gives the title of Viscount to the antient family of Trevor, and Baron to the present Lord Viscount Vane. The post goes from hence to Dublin three times a week. Long. 10. 35. lat. 54. 28. Several trumpets of an uncommon size have been discovered here, which are supposed to have been used by the Pagan priests at the celebration of their funeral rites.

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Near Dungannon in this county, was discovered not long since, two large circles of stones inclosing three urns in three different holes, set about with six stones, at about 18 inches distant and near two feet below the surface of the earth, all separately inclosed with flat stones set edge-ways about a base one, and covered with one at top. The two circles were about 20 yards in diameter each, and formed for two distinct burying places.

places. Herodotus observes, that it was a prevailing custom among the antients after a battle, to bury their dead in heaps under such mounds of earth or stone, in memory of any signal victory gained over their enemies. See Herodotus's Clio.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

The county of Fermanagh is bounded by Cavan on the south, by a part of Leitrim and the sea on the west, by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone on the north, and by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan on the east. It is 38 miles in length and in breadth about 24, and contains 224,807 Irish plantation acres, upwards of 5500 houses, 19 parishes, and 18 baronies. The celebrated lake of Lough Erne runs through this county, which renders it navigable throughout its whole length; but it is very inconvenient to travellers on account of that lake and the mountains, many of which I have travelled over. This lake is nearly 20 miles in length, and about 14 in some places in breadth, but between the upper and lower lake it is only the breadth of a common river. It produces a great variety of fish, and the water is peculiarly suited for bleaching linen. There are near 300 islands here, which are well wooded and covered with cattle. Marble Rocks of the height of 50 and 60 feet, are to be met with at Kilasher, in this county. The title of Viscount to the noble

noble family of Verney is derived from this county.

It sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the shire and two for Enniskillen.

The principal towns in this county are, viz.

Enniskillen, Clabby,
Newtown Butler, Maguire's Bridge.
Lisnaskea,

Enniskillen. Is distant from Dublin 77 miles north, and from Ballyshannon 24 miles east. This town is remarkable for the opposition given to King James II. in 1690, when the inhabitants behaved with such distinguished intrepidity against his armies, as to have given rise to a regiment of Dragoons being called after them, which regiment is now known by the name of the Royal Enniskilleners. It hath a barrack for three companies of foot, is a borough, a market and a post town. Long. 11. 45. lat. 54. 20. The neighbourhood of this town is also remarkable for a cave called the Daughtons, which is one of the most curious works of nature; the entrance is by a large arched passage 25 feet high, the roof of which is a rock composed of various pieces mostly regular, and leads into this subterraneous cave, in which are many chambers or cells. A rivulet running through many parts of it, occasions a murmur very pleasing in these obscure recesses. Near this cave is the village of Ballycasidy.

lycassidy. At Bell Cou, adjacent, is a famous well, on the road to Sligo, which has been repeatedly experienced to have great virtue in its water, by curing many persons afflicted with paralytic disorders, &c. and is esteemed the best cold bath in the kingdom.

Newtown Butler. This town gives the title of baron to the Earl of Lanesborough.

Lisnaskea. Distant from Dublin 67 miles north west. It is a post town, from whence the post goes thrice a week; its market is not considerable.

Clabby, and Maguire's Bridge. Inconsiderable places.

Lough Erne. This lough takes its course the whole of the county of Fermanagh in this province, and is 23 miles long. It abounds with great variety of fish, as pike, bream, roach, eels, and trout; but is chiefly valuable for the quantity of salmon caught in great draughts by nets, the fishing of which is very valuable. This lake has within a few miles of the sea a free navigation, commodious for all the inland counties of the N. W. of Ulster. The towns of Enniskillen, Belturbet, Ballyshannon, and Belleek; and to the bay of Donegal it has a communication. This province being the principal in the kingdom for the linen branch, and as the benefit of that trade to Ireland has been greatly abridged by the progress made in the same by the Scots; it is therefore much to be

be regretted that this part of Ulster does not meet with a little more encouragement in its trade: and nothing would contribute more to so salutary a purpose, than by establishing in the town of Enniskillen more manufacturers in the linen trade; for the soil and flats about that town are very convenient for bleach yards, and the water of Lough Erne has every advantage that could possibly be wished for, particularly a peculiar softness and fineness that bleaches linen much sooner than it is possible any other waters can do. Lough Erne has a very beautiful and pleasing appearance, being diversified with a very considerable number of little fruitful islands, most of them with quantities of wood growing thereon. Many of them are inhabited by husbandmen and others appropriated to the purpose of rearing cattle. The Yew Tree, which was of such great use formerly in making bows, and still is wanted by mathematical instrument makers, grows here, and in few other places. It is well worthy to be propagated elsewhere.

COUNTY of CAVAN.

The lands in this county are in general very poor, many parts being full of bogs; yet those which have been reclaimed are very fertile, being well cultivated and inhabited, particularly adjoining the county of Fermanagh; there are also a number of pleasant lakes in this county. It has Longford and West Meath

Meath on the south, Leitrim on the west, Fermanagh on the north, and part of Monaghan, Meath and Louth on the east. It contains 274,800 Irish plantation acres, 8318 houses, 37 parishes, 7 baronies and 8 boroughs. It is in length 47 miles, and in breadth where broadest 25, and the roads through this county are in general pretty good, excepting the southermost part, which is extremely mountainous. The landholders informed me they generally paid from 25 to 30 shillings per acre, which, considering the badness of the soil, is very high; and at Derrylagh in this county, 12 miles from Cavan, lands set at 20 shillings per acre, as they do likewise at Kilhooly near Castlerath, nine miles from Cavan. This county gives the title of Earl to the family of Lambart, and returns six members to parliament.

The principal towns are

Cavan,
Kilmore,
Belturbet,
Coothill,
Killyshandra.

Cavan. Though this is the principal town in the county, yet among the many I have seen this least deserves to be reckoned as the capital of a county. It consists chiefly of one large street, in which are some good buildings. The best accommodation for travellers is at Moore's, at the Ship; it is a good inn, and one of the best in this part of Ireland. It is situated 48 miles north west from Dublin. One troop of horse is quartered in a commodious

commodious though antient barracks, at the south end of the town; here is a good weekly market, for corn provisions, &c. held every Tuesday. In 1690, the greatest part of this town was burnt down, and a quantity of Forage belonging to King James's army was destroyed, when they were besieged by Colonel Worsely, who at the head of the Enniskilleners and one thousand regular troops, defeated four thousand under the Duke of Berwick. This town returns two members to parliament. It is a post town, and the post goes to and from Dublin thrice a week. It is long. 10. 0. lat. 54. 0. Here is also a diocesan school which was formerly kept by the celebrated Dr. Thomas Sheridan.

Coothill. Here is an elegant mansion house and demesne belonging to the Earl of Bellamont; the house is very grand and commands a most extensive prospect; the demesne is well improved, and has large gardens laid out in the modern taste. This town hath a good market, and is a post town, which goes to and from Dublin twice a week. It is distant from Cavan 12 miles north east, and from Dublin 47 north west.

Quilca. About seven miles north west from Cavan, is a small village so called remarkable for being the residence occasionally of the celebrated Dean Swift, and Dr. Sheridan, who had the neatest and most beautiful house and gardens there of any in that county.

county. It was a few years ago put in elegant order by Thomas Sheridan, Esq; but it is now suffered to go to decay.

Kilmore. Is a bishop's see united to Ardagh; it is now one of the best endowed sees in Ireland. The town both with respect to trade and largeness of it is very considerable. It is distant from Dublin 56 miles north west. Long. 9. 7. lat. 53. 58.

Belturbet. Near the upper end of Lough Erne, is this small borough, market and post town. Its harbour is very small and only fit for boats. It hath a barrack for a troop of horse. It is distant from Dublin 40 miles, and from Cavan 8 miles north. The post goes to and from Dublin thrice a week.

Killyshandra. A small market town, situated 7 miles south west of Cavan and 52 miles north west from Dublin, to which the post goes thrice a week.

There are many monuments of kearn or copped heaps of stones, erected in many parts of this kingdom, in which antiently the inhabitants used to bury the bodies of their eminent chiefs, who were slain in battle; and on many mountains that the antient inhabitants were wont to frequent for the purpose of religious worship. It appears from uncontrovertible authority that the Ilians and Phrygians, were wont to offer sacrifice upon Mount Ida, and upon other high places near Troy, as appears from a passage in Homer, where

where that great poet makes Jupiter himself
bewail the unhappy fate of Hector :

Unworthy fight ! the man belov'd of
heav'n,

Behold, inglorious round yon city driv'n !

My heart partakes the gen'rous Hector's
pain ;

Hector, whose zeal whole hecatombs has
slain ;

Whose grateful fumes, the Gods receiv'd
with joy,

From Ida's summits and the tow'rs of Troy.

POPE'S ILLIAD. B. XXII.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

The county of Armagh is bounded by
Louth on the south, by Tyrone and Monaghan on the west, by Lough Neagh on the north, and by part of Down on the east, from which it is separated by the river Newry. Both the air and the soil are remarkably good, particularly the latter, which is esteemed the richest in Ireland, except a ridge of mountains which run across this county, called the Fewes, that is, hilly and barren. Many great and useful improvements have been made in this county within these few years, especially in reclaiming land. This county is now well filled with Protestant inhabitants. It is in length 32 miles and in breadth 17, and is divided into five baronies, containing

containing 170,620 Irish plantation acres, about 12,000 houses, 49 parishes and 2 boroughs, and sends to parliament six members, viz. two for the city of Armagh, two for the county and two for the borough of Charlemont.

Armagh. A city, the see of the archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. His Grace Richard Robinson, the present Primate has made very considerable improvements in this city, by building an elegant palace, repairing the cathedral, building a barrack, founding and endowing a school, and many other acts of great utility, which must prove the source of uncommon satisfaction to the natives of Ireland, particularly of this province, when they reflect on the vast improvements made in the course of a few years; we may therefore apply the words of the poet.

*Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam:
Miratur portas, strepitumque & strata
viarum.*

This city is situated 30 miles south of Londonderry and 63 miles north of Dublin. Long. 10. 52. lat. 54. 50. It is a borough, a market, and a post town, and one company of foot is quartered here. In the year 1185 this city was plundered by Philip of Worcester, then chief governor of Ireland, with a body of forces who did considerable damage

damage there for six days successively. In 1551 the see of Armagh was deprived of the title of the primacy of all Ireland, and the same was annexed to the see of Dublin, in consequence of the then primate Dowdall, not submitting to the order of Edward VI. concerning the English liturgy, when Dr. Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, complied with it. The cathedral church in this city was burned in 1566 by Shane O'Neill, then in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth.

King Charles I. in 1633 determined the precedence of the archbishop of Armagh to that of Dublin, and in 1634, a new book of Canons was compiled. This see is said to have been founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century, and was constituted an archbishopric in the year 1142, together with Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, with consent of the King, Dukes, Bishops, Abbots and States of Ireland, by Cardinal Papyreo, who was sent into this Kingdom by Pope Eugenius for that purpose, as well as to reform the abuses which had crept into the church discipline.

—A famous monastery was built in this city about the year 610 by St. Columba or Columbanus. This antient town was first subjected to the English by John de Courcy; afterwards was nearly destroyed in the rebellion of Tir O'En in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but being since recovered by the English was by them rebuilt, and garrisoned. At

at present the assizes are held here for the county, and the post goes to and from Dublin 4 times a week.

Charlemont. So called from a fort or mount built by Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and from him took the name of Charlemont. It is a garrison and hath a military government on the Irish establishment, with a barrack for three companies of foot. It is a borough and a market town, and is governed by a portrieve. It stands on the river Blackwater, near the borders of Tyrone, and gives the title of Earl and Viscount to the family of Caulfield. It is 69 miles north west from Dublin. Long. 10. 45. lat. 54. 16.

Lurgan. Is noted particularly for its linen trade, as well as for its being one of the neatest market towns in the North of Ireland, and greatly resembles some of the neat trading towns in England: here are some good inns and an elegant assembly. It is situated 65 miles north west from Dublin and 14 north east from Armagh, and is extremely pleasant, being on a gentle eminence, in a fertile and populous country, in the south east corner of the celebrated lake of Lough Neagh, of which it commands an extensive prospect.

The linen trade being carried on very extensively in this county may render some particulars of that manufacture, and of the

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trade

trade of Ireland in general, not unacceptable to the reader.

In 1542, 33 Henry VIII. an act passed respecting the linen manufacture of Ireland prohibiting forestalling: 11 Queen Elizabeth, the same revived. In the reign of Charles I. an act passed respecting the exportation of linen. June 9, 1698, an address was presented to his Majesty William III. respecting the woollen manufacture of Ireland, to discourage that and encourage the linen manufacture. On March 25, 1699, an act passed laying a duty of four shillings on every yard of woollen cloth exported, to the value of 20s. and several other acts since.

From an accurate and authentic account it appears, that in 1769, the value of goods imported into Ireland of English manufactures, foreign goods and merchandizes, and including imports from Scotland, amounted to 2,347,801*l*. The same amounted, in 1778, to 1,731,808*l*. This is a considerable decrease of imports.

Exports from Ireland to England of goods and merchandizes, in 1796, amounted to 1,542,253*l*. the same amounted, in 1778, to 1,510,881*l*. from which it appears there is also a decrease in the exports.

Exports from Ireland to England in the provision trade was as follows. In 1769 exports in the article of beef was to the amount of 55,107*l*. the same in 1780 was 106,202*l*. In 1769 pork exported to the value

value of 18,544*l.* in 1780 it amounted to 37,981*l.* In 1769, of butter, was exported to the value of 260,357*l.* in 1778 the same article was only 210,986*l.*

The particulars of the above articles are extracted from the accounts laid before the British parliament by Lord North in 1778.

Portadown. In this small market town, as well as in the neighbouring villages, all hands are constantly employed in the linen manufacture. It is seated on the river Bann, over which it has a bridge, 13 miles north east from Armagh.

Tanderagee. Is 10 miles east of Armagh and 59 north west from Dublin, is a small market town well filled with linen manufacturers; the post goes to and from Dublin 3 times a week.

Loghgall. A small market town. Lagacurry, commonly called Richhill. Is likewise a small market town.

Among the many curiosities in this county, that of a Kern or heap of stones near Carriban, may not be unworthy notice. It appears evident it was designed for the purpose of assembling together the inhabitants for religious worship, or on any cases of emergency, in the same manner as it formerly used to be in the county of Louth. This heap of stones is 10 yards high, very broad and uneven at the top, 180 yards in circumference: it is situated near the Newry Water. Some writers are of opinion that these

these monuments might have been antiently erected for the celebration of divine service; for the Patriarchs, we are assured, not only had their Forums or places of judicature; but also their Fanums or places of religious worship. For we read that all Israel were frequently called to convene at Misphah, and also at Bethel and Gilgal, where Samuel went also from year to year to judge Israel. Sam. vii. 16. And according to Julius Cæsar, *A certo anni tempore confidunt in loco consecrato; huc omnes undique qui controversias habent, conveniunt eorumque judiciis decretisque parent.* In which he affirms the like practice among the Druids of Gaul; for, says he, they met together in a certain consecrated place every year and judged all the people.

The towns in general have been very much improved within the last 20 years. The rents of land have, at least, doubled within these 25 years.

So much attention is paid to the linen manufacture, in the county of Armagh, as to render the improvement of land little attended to, yet would the inhabitants exert themselves in remedying this inconvenience; it would tend greatly to make the country fertile, and be of advantage.

To render the agriculture of Ireland more generally beneficial it is to be observed that for light and dry soils, a turnep course is requisite, for which purpose plough the field in October,

ber, March, April and May, then spread the dung, which is the best manure; first course turneps, then barley, clover and wheat. For a bean course for strong and wet soils, plough but once for bean from 15 December to 15 February. First beans, oats, clover and wheat. Potatoe course for light and dry soils, potatoes never answer on clays or strong wet soils, 1 potatoes, 2 wheat, 3 turneps, 4 barley, 5 clover, 6 wheat, first ploughing in February or March. For a flax course, for light or dry soils, 1 turneps, 2 flax, 3 clover, 4 wheat. This husbandry is exceedingly profitable. For strong soils, 1 beans, 2 flax, 3 clover, 4 wheat. For any soils except the very strong ones, 1 potatoes, 2 flax, 3 clover, 4 wheat.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

This is one of the largest counties in Ireland, and is very rich and populous, enjoying a good air. It is in length 44 English miles, and in breadth 30. It is divided into 7 baronies, containing 72 parishes, and about 558,300 English acres, and near 23,000 houses, and returns 14 members to parliament, viz. two for the county and two for each of the following towns:

Downpatrick,	Killeagh,
Newry,	Bangor,
Newtown,	Hillsborough.

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This county is bounded on the north, or rather north west, by the county of Antrim, on the east and south by St. George's Channel, and on the west by Armagh. It gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Downey. The diligent application of the inhabitants to the linen manufacture greatly increases their wealth; and though many parts of this county are hilly and boggy, yet the assiduity of the landholders in cultivating and reclaiming it, hath been attended with success; for great quantities of corn, especially oats, and, where manured properly, barley, are produced. In this county is a society incorporated by King James II. by the stile and title of the Governor and Freemen of the Corporation of Horse Breeders, in the County of Down.

This Society was instituted to promote and improve the breed of horses. Numbers of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom are members of it. The gold medal worn by the Governor and Freemen has on one side a mare, with a foal sucking her, and this motto, *En equis patrum virtus*. On the reverse are two running horses on full stretch, with this motto, *Metam avidè petunt*.

St. Patrick's Well. About a mile from Downpatrick, so called, from its being said to have been blessed by St. Patrick; to which considerable numbers of people resort at certain times: some to perform penance, others

others in hopes of relief in many disorders, by drinking and washing in the water; but this custom is not confined to this well in particular, for I have seen, in many other parts of Ireland, people frequent wells, some called after St. Patrick, others after St. John, &c. for the same purposes.

Downpatrick. The capital town of the county. This is a very antient bishop's see, erected by St. Patrick in the fifth century, and now united to Connor. The antient cathedral which stood near the town, the ruins of which are still visible, hath been long celebrated for the burial place of St. Patrick, and also of St. Bridget and St. Columb. And Magnus, King of Norway, having been slain by the Irish when he landed to take a view of the country before he disembarked his forces, is said to have been interred here. This town is situated 7 miles west of Strangford bay, and 72 miles north east from Dublin, and contains several elegant public buildings; as, a handsome church, sessions house, two schools, two alms houses, a market house, and barracks for one troop of horse; and there were antiently four religious houses here, and the prior had a seat in parliament. St. Patrick also founded near this town a monastery for Canons Regular in the fifth century. About the year 1180, John de Courcy, founded Inch Abbey, *i. e.* the abbey of the island, where resided Cistercian monks from Furness

ness in Lancashire. Here is at present a considerable trade in the linen manufacture.

Newry. One of the largest and most trading towns in this county, situated on a river called Newry Water, made navigable by act of parliament, over which it has two bridges, and was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but a considerable time previous to her reign, there was an abbey of Cistercian Monks, and there are still some remains of a very antient castle. This town was destroyed by the Irish rebels in 1641, and again in 1689. But the linen manufacture, and the canal for Inland Navigation, have jointly contributed to restore it to its present happy change: As the establishing of public works in Ireland, as the Newry Canal, &c. has been attended with the most salutary consequence to this kingdom in general, I have inserted an extract of the money granted by parliament for those important purposes. It appears that the sums granted for these works from 1753 to 1767 amount to 717,944*l*. See Commons Journal, vol. 14. p. 485. Granted by the navigation from 1768 to 1771, 33,702*l*. for the purposes of the Newry Canal, Drunglass, Barrow, Shannon, Boyne and Fergus Navigation and the Grand Canal.

Newry is a great thoroughfare though surrounded with a number of hills and mountains. It is distant from Dublin 49 miles north,

north, to which the post goes three times a week.

Dromore. This is a bishop's see, founded by St. Colman in the sixth century. Here is a tolerable cathedral, but a choir is not maintained here. Here is also a Protestant charter school. At the east end of this market town is a Danish mount or fortification very large, and defended with trenches, battlements, &c. A considerable trade in the linen branch is carried on here. It is situated on the side of the river Logan.

Killileagh. Is distant from Dublin 68 miles north east, upon the lake of Strangford, of which it commands an extensive prospect. It has a safe commodious harbour. Here is a handsome church, a castle, and barracks for a troop of horse. It had the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane. The linen manufacture also flourishes here. It is governed by a provost and 12 burgeses, who chuse two members to parliament.

Bangor. Likewise is governed by a provost and 12 burgeses, who elect the representatives in parliament. It is seated on the south shore of the bay of Carrickfergus opposite to the town of that name. The most considerable manufacture in this town is for linen yarn, and contains near three hundred houses; there was formerly an ancient abbey of which the ruins are still to be seen. The first church of stone in this province

vince was erected here. In 1689 'Duke Schomberg landed with his forces at this Town. Long. 11. 30. lat. 54. 42.

Hillsborough. Is situated on a dry gravelly soil, 69 miles from Dublin; it is the property of the Earl of Hillsborough, who in 1773 built one of the most elegant, superb churches here ever seen in Ireland, with elegant stained glass windows. This town is governed by a sovereign and 12 burghesses, who elect two members to parliament.

Maghcrelin. The principal residence of the Bishops of Dromore; here is a long bridge over the river Logan, and the water is exceeding good for bleaching. Many manufacturers are employed here in the linen branch. Marble pits have been opened here.

In 1768 were exported from Ireland 15,249,248 yards of linen, value 500,778l. In 1778, 18,869,447 ditto, value 628,981l. in this article there is an increase in favour of Ireland of near 128,000l. This must principally be attributed to the very great circumspcction of the Linen Board, as well as to the bounty of parliament, and the industry of the manufacturers of Ireland: notwithstanding what has been asserted by some late historians, I do aver, that if greater encouragement was given to the ingenious artificers in the several branches of trade, it would

would excite a more general spirit of emulation to bring their manufactures to the utmost degree of perfection.

Moirá. This neat village is the sole property of the Earl of Moira, and it gives that title to the noble family of Rawdon. His Lordship has built a very handsome church, and erected and endowed an English protestant school for 24 poor children, and done many other acts of public munificence, besides his Lady's annually distributing premiums to those who produce the best linens and greatest quantity; in short I have seen so much of their inviolable attachment to the interest and prosperity of this kingdom, that it requires a much abler pen to do justice to their great merit.

It would tend greatly to the advantage of Ireland if the Roman Catholic tenants were more encouraged, but the enlightened spirit of toleration, so well understood and practised in the greatest part of Europe, is making progress every day. When the Protestant religion enjoys peace and protection in Catholic countries; why should a nation, in all respects so generous and liberal as the Irish, refuse to give every encouragement to an improving tenant either of the Protestant or Roman Catholic persuasion. No country in the world has felt any inconveniences from the most liberal spirit of toleration; on the contrary, those are universally acknowledged to be the most prosperous

prosperous and flourishing where they consider all religions as brethren, employed in one great aim, the wealth, the power, and happiness of the general community.

In the neighbourhood of Moira are quarries of white lime stone.

Donaghadee. The packets from Ireland to Port Patrick in Scotland are stationed here, from which it is distant ten leagues due west of Port Patrick, and they generally go in a few hours. It is a post, a market and a port town. The principal trade consists chiefly in exporting horses to Scotland. It stands 24 miles north east from Downpatrick, and 91 miles north east from Dublin, to which last place the post goes four times a week.

Portaferry, in the barony of Ards. Is six miles East of Downpatrick; the trade of this place was formerly considerable, but is since gone to decay. It is opposite to Strangford, between which the communication is kept up by ferry-boats.

Strangford. This is an antient town situated on the lake so called, on the south west side about a mile from the bar, and nine miles east of Down. Long. 11. 55. lat. 54. 24. It is the property of the Duke of Leinster, and gives the title of Viscount to the family of Smith.

Killough, or Port St. Ann's. Has a very commodious quay for ships of great burthen. The point or head near this town called St. ohn'

John's Foreland, is the most easterly part of Ireland. It was called by Ptolemy, Issanium. There are good barracks in this town, and great quantities of barley are exported. It is 5 miles from Downpatrick.

Rofs Trevor. Situated on the north side of Carlingford haven, has a good quay, and ships may with great safety lie here. Here are a salt house and pottery of the fine potter's clay found near Carrickfergus.

Briansford or Tullimore. This place is much frequented by those who drink goat's whey. The Earl of Clanbrassil hath two extensive deer parks here. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Clanbrassil.

Dundrum. This is a small town. The bay, which takes its name from the town, is very spacious, but extremely dangerous for shipping. It abounds in fish, especially trout and flat fish.

Numbers of Fishing vessels have been profitably employed on the coasts of Dundrum; it is much to be lamented the fisheries of Ireland are not more encouraged. It appears that from 1756 to 1764 there were imported into Ireland from Great Britain 23,201 barrels of Herrings. From 1765 to 1773, 16,657 barrels. By 3 George III. chap. 24. bounties were given as follows; 20s. per ton on Irish or English built vessel not under 20 tons. Bounty of 2s. 6d. per hundred on mackerel. Five shillings for 6 score of ling. Three shillings for hake and haddock.

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haddock. Four shillings and three pence for every tierce of wet fish. Three pounds per ton on whale oil. Four pounds per ton on whale bone. Thirty shillings for other oils manufactured in Ireland.

Ballynahinch. At this town the linen manufacture is carried on, as well as a small market, it being a great thoroughfare. The soil about the town is coarse, yet it produces oats, flax and potatoes. The incorporated society hath lately erected a charter school here for the children of poor parents.

Saintfield. The linen manufacture is carried on here very extensively. It hath a bar rack for one company of horse. The principal proprietor of this town is Mr. Price, who resides here. It is 18 miles north from Downpatrick. Near this place is Tullinkill where is a quarry of marble of a fine liver colour.

Banbridge. Remarkable for the five linen fairs held annually here, and for the great number of bleach greens adjacent. It is situated on the river Bann, the waters of which as hath been before observed are peculiarly useful for bleaching.

As the linen trade is extremely interesting, I shall add a few particulars respecting that trade.

In 1767, the total value of flax-seed, imported into Ireland } 180,966*l*.
amounted to

In 1777, ditto - - - 188,922*l*.
It

It appears by the accounts laid before parliament that there has been paid from 1700 to 1777, 847,504*l.* for the use of hempen and linen manufactures of Ireland, and the trustees of the Linen Board expended near half a million to support and extend the linen manufacture to 1750. See Commons Journal, vol. 15. page 396.

Total annual sums paid are,

Produce of duties appropriated	}	14,446 <i>l.</i>
to the purpose		
Parliamentary bounty	- - -	4,000 <i>l.</i>
Bounty on flax-seed imported		15,094 <i>l.</i>

33,540*l.*

The value of the linen exported out of Ireland amounted to the following sums :

From 1750 to 1756	- - -	904,479 <i>l.</i>
From 1757 to 1763	- - -	1,166,136 <i>l.</i>
From 1764 to 1770	- - -	1,379,512 <i>l.</i>
From 1771 to 1777	- - -	1,615,654 <i>l.</i>

Banbridge is 18 miles west of Downpatrick, and ten miles from Newry.

Loughbrickland. Derives its name from a Lough adjacent. This place is noted also for its linen trade, being a great thoroughfare from Dublin to Belfast and Antrim. King William's army, in 1690, encamped here. It is 8 miles north east from Newry, and 57 miles north from Dublin.

Rathfryland.

Rathfryland. Distant from Newry seven miles east, and from Dublin 56 miles north. It is one of the greatest market towns in the county. It is a great thoroughfare between Newry and Downpatrick, and is built on a hill. Here was formerly a castle belonging to Lord Eveagh, but the town is now the property of Mr. Magill.

Warrington. The linen manufacture is carried on here very successfully. Here is a Danish mount, and near this place is Ardmillan where there is a chalybeate spa.

Newtown. Situated near the north end of the bay of Strangford. It is remarkable for fine diaper cloth, and near it are many large quarries of free stone. It had antiently a convent of Dominican friars.

Ardglafs. Antiently a town of considerable trade. It is the property of the Duke of Leinster, and gives the title of Baron to Lord Viscount Barrington.

Lough Cuan, or Strangford. Is in extent 14 miles situated in this county, which abounds with salmon, mullet, and other fish. There are numerous islands called Scattheric Islands on the west side of this lake for fattening and restoring distempered cattle. The rapidity of the tide in this lake is very great, and there is a rock at the mouth or entrance to it which is extremely dangerous to such as are unacquainted with it; but there is a broad passage and deep water on either side. On the islands, of which there are

are near 60, a manufacture is carried on, as well as on the flat stony coasts surrounding the lake, by burning of sea weed into kelp, which employs upwards of 300 hands, and brings in a considerable profit to the proprietors yearly. The parliament of Ireland, in 1773, laid an additional duty of one shilling on every tun exported, the number of tons of kelp, exported annually is about 1444 to Great Britain.

CURIOSITIES.

In this county are the mountains of Mourne and Jueagh, which are the largest and highest in the kingdom, and are frequented by numbers of people of rank, who by the advice of their physicians are ordered here for the purpose of drinking goat's whey, for the cure of chronical disorders, &c. There are on these mountains great numbers of goats, the plants, herbs, and the pasture here being peculiarly suited to them. Many persons in consumptions, &c. have actually found great benefit from their use of this whey, and from the good air of these mountainous parts, there being a dry soil with a rocky bottom and great convenience for exercise. And here are also the mountains of Slieve Donagh, reckoned half a mile perpendicular. These mountains afford pasture to great numbers of cattle as they are commons to the county; here

here are also quarries of millstone. On the top of Slieve Donagh, are two Kerns, in Hebrew called Keren Nedh, which are copied heaps of stones amazingly large; one of these heaps is 300 feet in circumference, and has a cave or cell in the middle like those dedicated to the Danish Gods, and is most probably the Temple of Thor.

The mountains of Ireland give to travelling that interesting variety which a flat country can never abound with, and at the same time they are not in such number as to confer the usual character for poverty.

As the value of Land is interesting to many persons, I shall here insert some particulars. The land in general sets at the following rents per acre. in the county of Dublin at one pound ten shillings. Mullingar, one pound. Athy, eighteen shillings. Ros, fifteen shillings. Wexford, eleven shillings. Newtown Mount Kennedy, two pounds. Armagh, ten shillings. Newry, thirteen shillings. Dungannon, fourteen shillings. Lurgan, thirteen shillings. Belfast, sixteen to twenty shillings. Antrim, ten shillings. Longford, thirteen shillings. Elphin, thirteen shillings. Castlebar, seventeen shillings. Westport, eight shillings. Killarney, eight shillings. Derry, fifteen shillings. Meath, one pound. King's County, thirteen shillings. Down, ten shillings.

lings. Leitrim, four shillings. Roscommon, eleven shillings. Sligo, twelve shillings and six-pence. Cork, seven shillings. Limerick, one pound. Tipperary, sixteen shillings and three-pence.

Note. Many gentlemen deserve to be esteemed the friends of Ireland, who let their estates to none but the occupying tenantry; these will improve their lands: but the intermediate landlords never do. The present rental of Ireland is 5,293,312*l*.

I shall also add some account of the revenue of Ireland, by a comparative view of its produce in 1730 and 1779. In 1730, the amount of custom inwards was 97,821*l*. Custom outwards 27,012*l*. Import excise 78,248*l*. Inland excise 64,360*l*. Additional duty on beer and spirits 50,909*l*. Hearth money 42,301*l*.

In 1779 the amount of customs inwards was 165,802*l*. Custom outwards 31,717*l*. Import excise 106,070*l*. Inland excise 76,335*l*. Additional duty on beer and spirits 54,934*l*. Hearth money 60,617*l*.

In 1779, the gross amount of the hereditary revenue was 1,175,145*l*. and the gross amount of old additional duties was 346,696*l*. Total revenue of Ireland in 1760 was 717,022*l*. In 1770, 954,045*l*. In 1777, 1,093,881*l*. National debt in 1761 was 223,438*l*. In 1771, 789,569*l*. In 1779, 1,062,597*l*. Extracted from the national

national accounts laid before parliament, &c. The British revenue is thirteen millions. The Irish revenue is one million.

The civil and military establishment for two years from 1777 to 1779: Civil list, 336,475*l*. Military list from ditto, 937,679*l*. Extraordinary charges including military grants 432,474*l*. Total, 1,706,628*l*. From 1777, to 1779, salaries, exclusive of hearth money collectors, amounted to 171,578*l*.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

This small county is very mountainous, woody and marshy, except some few places of it, which are well improved. It extends in length about 32 miles, and in breadth 30, and contains about 170,090 Irish plantation acres, about 9000 houses, 24 parishes, and is divided into 5 baronies. It is bounded on the north by Tyrone, on the east by Armagh, on the south by Cavan and Louth, and on the west by Fermanagh, and sends four members to parliament.

The principal towns in this county are,
 Monaghan, Carrickmacross,
 Glaslough, Castlehane,
 Clownish,

Monaghan. This is the capital and county town of the above county. It is a borough, a market and a post town, and gives the title of baron to the noble family of Blayney.

Blayney. It is situated 10 miles south west from Armagh, and 56 miles north west from Dublin.

Glaslough. A small town of no trade.

Clownish. A market town, situated 9 miles south west of Monaghan and 60 miles north west from Dublin.

Carrickmacross. This small market town is situated 41 miles north west from Dublin. The post goes to and from Dublin to this town twice a week.

Castleshane. A small market town, near which are many large bogs; the farmers who rent any house near them are always accommodated with bog for turf cutting, by known measures or bounds assigned to each house, which whoever comes to that house is to enjoy so long as he lives in it. This occasions so much bog lying waste in many parts of Ireland.

There are several peculiar circumstances which tend to prevent the prosperity of Ireland; particularly, The ill judged restrictions laid by Great Britain on the commerce of Ireland, which have prevented the general industry of this kingdom from being beneficial to themselves. The bounty on the inland carriage of corn to Dublin, which has been a heavy expence to the public. The oppression of the Roman Catholics, which by loading the industry of two millions of subjects have done more to retard the prosperity

perity of Ireland, than any other cause which can be assigned. The constant great drain of the rents of absentees; and the many remittances to those who hold many public employments, the whole of which is too frequently spent intirely out of Ireland.

RIVERS and Lakes or Loughs.

Rivers in Ulster. The principal are, First, the Bann, which divides the county of Antrim from the county of Londonderry.

Second. The Blackwater in the county of Armagh, which runs into Lough Neagh.

Third. Newry water, which runs into Carlingford Bay, and divides the county of Down from Armagh.

Fourth. The Foyle, which divides Donegal from Londonderry, on the banks of which Londonderry is built.

Fifth. Six Mile Water, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Old Fleet Harbour.

Sixth. The rivers Deng, Fini, Po, and Burdole in the county of Tyrone, run into Lough Foyle.

Seventh. Logan Waters run into the Bay of Carrickfergus.

Eighth. Roo Water, in the county of Londonderry, runs into Lough Foyle.

Ninth. Glandagh and Doore, in the county of Donegal.

Tenth.

Tenth. Derr and Common, in the county of Antrim.

Eleventh. Maine, which runs into Lough Neagh, and Ravil into the Maine in the county of Antrim.

Twelfth. Camlin, which runs across the county of Donegal into Lough Neagh.

Thirteenth. The little Ban, in the county of Down, and the rivers Swilly and Eask in the county of Donegal, which run into the Bay of Donegal.

Loughs, are the following. Lough Neagh, between the counties of Antrim and Down. Lough Erne. Broad Lough and Lough Mackeen in the county of Fermanagh. Lough Foyle in the county of Londonderry. Strangford in the county of Down. Derg and Swilly in the county of Donegal, and in the county of Cavan, Lough Ramner.

The first of these lakes or loughs are esteemed well worthy the attention of the curious.

Lough Neagh. Communicates its Benefits to the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim and Down, by running through these several counties; though the latter of which is more particularly so on the south east side. It is fed by six considerable rivers and several brooks, and it has but one narrow outlet to discharge itself at Toom and from thence into the Deucalionian

donian sea, which not affording a sufficient vent, occasions this lough, in the winter season, to rise 8 or 10 feet above its level in summer, continually washing away the low and gaining upon the high grounds, so that the lands adjoining the lough must suffer considerably if an adequate remedy is not taken to prevent it, by opening the passage at Toom, removing the eel weirs near it, fixing them below the Falls at Portna, and by blowing up the rocks, at the sharps, near that place, to give a deeper and wider vent to the rapidity of these waters; this being effected a way would be open for vessels from Colerain into Lough Neagh, and from thence through the New Canal to Newry, and the Bay of Carlingford, and would certainly promote the trade and commerce of this kingdom, and be of considerable advantage to the above mentioned counties.

The further consideration of this hint is submitted to the gentlemen of landed property in this province, many of whom residing in England, might contribute to advance the incomes of their estate, by ordering their agents to consider how far this may be effected.

One great reason why the land of Ireland is not more improved, is principally owing to absentee landlords letting their lands to some person, who again sets them, to the

the tenant at an advanced rent. The friends to this mode of letting lands contend that the indigence of the lower classes renders them an insecure tenant, that gentlemen of property cannot get their rents from them, and for this reason they set their lands to an intermediate person; but it is to be lamented that this mode is too much adopted in Ireland, to the real detriment of the landlord and of the improving tenant. The intermediate person often sets the lands at short tenures, to the poor cottagers, and often give no leases at all. He exacts their personal service, their horses and carts in drawing turf, hay, corn, gravel, &c.

This celebrated lough or lake is the greatest fresh water lake in Britain, perhaps in Europe, those of Ladogo and Onega in Muscovy, and of Geneva in Switzerland, only excepted. It is 20 miles long from the north west point to the south east. Fifteen miles from the north east to the south west, and about ten miles broad at a medium, it overspreading near 100,000 acres of land. It is something of an oval figure.

It is attributed to the waters of this lake that they cure those afflicted with evils, &c. by bathing therein, and have a petrifying virtue, some specimens of wood and stone continuous having been found in this lake*.

* *A Lough Neagh Stone will resist both acids and fire, and lose nothing of its weight when*
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On the shores of which agates, cornelians, mochoas and other precious stones have been found.

Innumerable quantities of fish abound here, particularly two sorts of trout, the pollan or fresh water herring, and fresh water whitings.

It is said the trouts, which always spawn in the rivers supplying the lough, are some of them of the weight of 40 pounds; but my regard to truth will not permit me to assert any thing which will be found by the curious traveller not to be really as represented.

Adjoining to Lough Neagh is a small lake called Lough Beg, at the north west end of it, joined by a narrow channel, being near four miles long and as many broad.

The area of Lough Neagh, according to Brooks, is about 100,000 acres. It gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Skelington.

when kept seven bours in a red hot crucible; and when kept in the greatest fire that a wind furnace could give for eight bours, which vitrified the crucible, it was not changed.

THE
PROVINCE

OF

CONNUGHT.

THE province of Connaught is bounded on the east by Leinster, on the west by the ocean, on the north and north west by part of the ocean and province of Ulster, on the south and south east by Munster, and contains *six counties, viz.

Galway, Sligo,
Roscommon, Leitrim,
Mayo, Clare.

It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth, and its circumference about 500.

* *In the foregoing part of this work, we, following the modern divisions of this island, marked Clare in the province of Munster. But the county of Clare belonging of right to Connaught, we have here rectified that mistake.*

Of the four provinces in Ireland this is the most mountainous, and the least cultivated and enclosed, and the thinnest of inhabitants. It has several bogs, and was overrun with woods which have been of late in a great measure cleared away. There are no rivers of any great note except the Shannon, which is particularly described in another part of this work. Of bays and creeks there are many very convenient, from whence, as well as from the small rivers, the Moy, the Suck, Drosgos, and Gyll, this province is amply supplied with fish. The air was formerly but indifferent on account of the bogs and woods, but it is now much altered for the better.

This province produces abundance of cattle, horses, sheep, deer, honey and hawks. The remarkable fair for black cattle, is held at Ballinasloe in the county of Roscommon, in this province, which is held yearly and esteemed the greatest fair in Europe; as is also that for wool, which is sold there to a very considerable amount.

Lands are here let in small parcels of twenty or thirty pounds a year, at a third, fourth and fifth hand from the original landlord, on short leases, which however willing the holders of these lands might be to improve them, yet the shortness of their tenures prevents them; they not having encouragement

couragement from many of their landlords to expect a renewal of their leases. Hence it is that they get all the profit of the land, and the tenants most commonly a bare subsistence. Bullocks and sheep particularly are reared in immense numbers, especially in the counties of Galway and Clare; for grazing is the chief employment and support of the peasants.

The restrictions which Great Britain had impolitically laid on the trade of Ireland, will, in a great measure, it is hoped by every lover of this kingdom, be intirely removed; but there is one circumstance that yet requires to be considered, which is the taking off the embargoes on the provision trade of Ireland. Whenever the affairs of Ireland come thoroughly to be considered by the legislature, it is not doubted but that Ireland will be relieved in this respect.

It appears by the most accurate observations that the revenue of Ireland has greatly declined in the course of a few years. The great decline is in duties on wine and spirits. The revenue arising from the duty on tea has increased in 1779 more than what it was in 1778. That on sugar is much fallen, probably owing to the late duty laid on that article. The most material decline is in the article of wine. Millinary, an article of luxury among people of fashion, has fallen considerably, as has also the article of woollen

cloths, from England and porter. So much have the inhabitants of Ireland exerted themselves in the manufacture of woollen cloths, as to render the wares of Irish manufactures almost universal in Ireland. Irish porter is brewed in Ireland and is much esteemed. The decline of the import of British manufactures and goods must be attributed, in a great measure, to non-importation agreements entered into. In the year 1776 the imports from Great Britain was new drapery 676,485 yards. Old drapery 290,215 yards. Muslin 116,552 yards. Silk manufacture 17,326lb. In 1779 the imports were, new drapery 270,839 yards. Old drapery 176,196 yards. Muslin 44,507 yards. Silk manufacture 15,794lb. In the article of rum there was consumed in Ireland in 1750, 439,302 gallons. In 1760, 249,197 gallons. In 1770, 1,640,791 gallons. Brandy 437,437 gallons. In 1777, of rum 1,680,233 gallons, and of brandy 479,996 gallons. In 1776, 67,922 barrels of beer, and 1777, 70,382 barrels of beer. For further particulars see Journals of the House of Commons, vol. 11, pages 169, 179, 180. by which it will appear that in the article of tobacco in 1757 there was imported 4,769,975 hogsheads.

In 1779, the import of barley and malt into Ireland was 43,101 quarters of barley and malt, value 47,451l. 3457 quarters of wheat

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wheat, value 7490l. 69,838 quarters of flour, value 44,903l.

By the Journals of the House of Commons it appears that in 1778 the payment of the inland carriage of corn to Dublin amounted to 71,533l. In 1779 to 67,864l. and 2500l. for it coastways, a new bounty.

Export of pork from Ireland,	
from 1771 to 1777, 55,240	} 128,435£.
barrels at 2l. 6s. 6d. per	
barrel, - - - - -	
Ditto from 1764 to 1770,	} 96,833£.
41,649 barrels - - - - -	

Ballance in favour of Ireland 31,602£.

The province of Connaught contains an area of 6072 miles, in which are 330 parishes, one archbishopric, five bishoprics, seven market towns and twelve boroughs, 47,256 houses, 24 old castles, besides several fortresses which hath been of late erected. The principal town is Galway. The circuits for this province were first appointed in 1604, when judges also were appointed and nominated by the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester.

COUNTY of GALWAY.

This is the second largest county in Ireland, extending in length 82 miles, in breadth

14

48,

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48, contains 775,525 Irish plantation acres, 15,420 houses, 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Mayo, Meath and Roscommon; on the south by Clare; on the west by the main ocean, and on the east and south-east by part of Roscommon, King's county and Tipperary, from which last it is parted by the river Shannon. A considerable part of this county is fertile, being a warm limestone soil, especially in the south and east parts, where it is most inhabited, which rewards both the husbandman and shepherd as it is fertile in corn, pasture and cattle. On the west side it hath many bays, rocks and islands. The island of Arran gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Gore. On the north and west side the soil is very coarse, and but thinly inhabited. The air of this county is in general esteemed healthful.

This county contains the following chief towns,

Galway,
Loughrea,
Athenree,
Tuam,

Clonfert,
Eyre Court,
Gort.

Galway. Is situated 104 miles west of Dublin. Is the capital town in the county, and seated on a fine bay called Galway Bay, which runs about thirty miles up into the country

country from the Western Ocean, is sheltered by many islands at its mouth, has many harbours and roads on each side, between which are broad and deep channels. The harbour is about two miles from the city. For trade to France, Spain, and the West Indies this town is peculiarly well situated, and is almost the only place on this coast for foreign trade. There is at present carried on in this port a considerable herring fishery, in which many persons of opulence in this province are concerned. This town is walled and contains several large, wide streets, with many elegant public and private stone buildings, and is a neat, strong and improving town. It is within the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Tuam, and has many merchants and traders of eminence. It is governed by a mayor, sheriffs and recorder, returns two members to parliament, gives the title of Viscount to the family of Monckton, and hath barracks for 10 companies of foot. Long. 8. 23. lat. 53. 12. The post goes thrice a week.

It is to be observed the merchants of this town were the first who entered into a resolution of encouraging the manufactures of Ireland; in this as well as in every county in Ireland the late grant of a free trade begins to be of great advantage.

No policy was ever more absurd than the restricting system of England, which has been as prejudicial to herself as to Ireland.

The Irish are a grateful and loyal people, and will not receive this trade without making a return for it. It was highly proper to repeal those restrictions, but it is every day in the power of the Irish to render themselves much more essential services. They must establish woollen and other fabricks for the new markets now opened to them. When the capital of Ireland becomes much larger, when new manufactories are introduced, and when time has established their present manufacture of woollen cloths, paper, &c. then new fabricks may be undertaken to advantage, but it must be a work of time. Their foreign trade depends on capital. In order to send ships freighted with Irish manufactures to the West Indies, and to be reloaded back with their products, capital and credit are essentially necessary : they are still cramped for want of greater exertions in the commercial line. The increase of wealth which has been for some time flowing into Ireland, will animate their industry, and he is no friend to Ireland who does not wish it may continue in the most rapid progress. The freedoms granted to Ireland, whenever they shall take effect to the benefit of this kingdom, will prove the wisest measures for enriching England. Mr. Eden, lately appointed secretary to that nobleman, who is now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, mentions, in his Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, that during the two year 1778 and 1779, the exchange of Dublin on London has

has varied from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{8}$: par is $8\frac{1}{4}$. In November 1780 it was $6\frac{1}{8}$, which is remarkably low. This evidently proves that Ireland is accumulating wealth. The greatest export of provisions from Ireland by far is to Great Britain, especially in time of war. The revenue of Ireland is raised chiefly on the import of spirits, tea, wine, tobacco and sugar.

Tuam. Is distant from Galway 20 miles north north west, and 90 west from Dublin, and though it is the see of an archbishop, and has been so since the sixth century, yet at present it is an inconsiderable village. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of Wenman. Lat. 53.25 . long. 8.35 .

The castle of Tuam, was erected of lime and stone by order of Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, in the year 1161, which is reckoned to be the first castle built of stone in Ireland, and was then called the Wonderful Castle. The post goes to Tuam from Dublin twice a week.

Aghrim. Is celebrated in history for a famous battle fought there in 1691, which was exceeding sharp and decisive of the troubles of those times. It was between King William III. and James II. Aghrim is situated 13 miles south west of Athlone, and 68 of Dublin.

Knocktuogh. About five miles from Galway, is remarkable for a famous battle fought there in 1504, between the Earl of Kildare

180 COUNTY OF

Kildare assisted by the citizens of Dublin with a great army, against the Chieftain of Clanricard and the Chieftain of Thomond, and many principal Irish Lords, with a considerable force; but after a long battle, victory declared for the Earl of Kildare. There were upwards of 4000 of the enemy killed.

Loughrea. Is situated 14 miles south east from Galway: it is a small market and post town, and distant from Dublin 71 miles south west. A troop of horse is quartered here. The post goes thrice a week.

Athenree. Is a small market town, but its trade is not considerable. It gives the title of baron to the noble family of Bermingham, Earl of Louth.

Eyre Court. Is a small borough, a market and a post town, and is at present increasing in its trade. Distant from Dublin 68 miles west, and the post goes thrice a week.

Gort. A small town of inconsiderable trade.

Clonfert. A Bishop's See, distant from Dublin 65 miles south west. It is at present a poor decayed place: but is famous for being the residence of the antient Druids.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

The county of Clare, which is called by the Irish, Towown or Thomond, has the county of Galway on the north, on the east and south is parted by the

the Shannon from Tipperary, Limerick and Kerry, and on the west it is bounded by the ocean. This county derives its name from Richard and Thomas de Clare, Sons of the Earl of Gloucester, to whom King Edward I. granted this county. It is about 40 miles in length, and in breadth 38, and contains 428,187 Irish plantation acres, near 11,000 Houses, 76 parishes, 9 baronies and one borough. It is remarkable that more horses are bred in this than in any other county in Ireland. The north part of this county is very rocky and coarse, especially near the barony of Burren. It is said one of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers declared, concerning this county, that there was neither water to drown a man, wood to hang him, or earth to bury him.

The chief towns in this county, are

Clare,
Ennis,
Bryden's Bridge,
Kilfenora.

Killaloe,

Ennis. The chief town in this county. It is situated on a lake formed by the Shannon, about 104 miles south west from Dublin. Is a borough town, and hath a good market, and the post goes to and from Dublin thrice a week. This town returns two members to parliament.

Clare. This was once the capital of the county. It stands on a creek of the Shannon, which is full of Islands. Richard and Thomas de Clare built several towns and castles

castles in this county, and particularly a large castle in this town. Here are barracks for two companies of foot. It is 17 miles north west of Limerick. Long. 8. 35. lat. 52. 40. Thomond gave the title of Earl to the noble family of O'Brien, descendants of the illustrious Bryan Boiromhe, monarch of all Ireland; and by a new creation in 1756, to Percy Windham O'Brien, heir to Henry O'Brien the late Earl of Thomond. This county returns two Members to parliament. It appears by Harris's History of Dublin, that parliaments were held at Clare, Trim, Drogheda, Naas, Wexford, Limerick, Castle-Dermot, Kilkenny, Waterford and Cashel, from the years 1389 to 1401, and that the first residence of the monarchs of Ireland was at Taragh in the county of Meath.

Killaloe. A Bishop's See united to Killfenora. It is situated on the Shannon 10 miles from Limerick, north east, and 120 north west from Dublin. There is a ridge of rocks at the south of this town which runs across the river Shannon here, and prevents all navigation further up.

Bryden's Bridge. Is a small town, seated on the river Shannon, 8 miles north of Limerick. Long. 9. 5. lat. 52. 31. Here are barracks for one troop of Horse.

Kilfenora. Which was formerly a Bishop's See, is at present a small inconsiderable place. There was found near this town the ruinous

ruinous remains of a temple, like those discovered near Dundalk. It is situated at the extremity of the county opposite the Islands of Arran, bounded by the ocean on the west, and in many respects answers the following description.

*Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum ; quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda re-*
ductos.

Hinc atque binc vastæ rupes, geminique mi-
nantur

*In cælum scopuli : quorum sub vertice late
Æquora tuta silent : tum sylvis scena coruscis
Desuper borrenique atrum nemus imminet*
umbra.

Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum :
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo ;
Nympharum donus.

VIRGIL.

Far in a deep recess, her jutting fides
An isle projects, to break the rolling tides,
And forms a port, where, curling from the
sea,

The waves steal back, and wind into a bay:
On either side, sublime in air, arise
Two tow'ring rocks, whose summits brave
the skies ;

Low at their feet the sleeping ocean lies.
Crown'd with a gloomy shade of waving
woods, [floods.

Their awful brows hang nodding o'er the
Oppos'd

Oppos'd to these, a secret grotto stands,
The haunt of Nereids, fram'd by nature's
hands,

Where polish'd seats appear of living stone,
And limpid rills, that tinkle as they run.

PITT,

Six Mile Bridge. Is a small town but
very agreeably situated.

Newmarket. Is also a small town.

Bunrotty. The seat of the Earls of
Thomond, to whom it belongs, and had
formerly a handsome castle. It is a neat
little town seated on the Shannon.

Carofin. Is an inconsiderate trading
town.

Kilmurry, in this county, gives the title
of Viscount to the noble family of Need,
ham.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

This is a level, fruitful county and produces great quantities of good corn. Its length is 50 miles and its breadth near 30, bounded on the east by Longford and East Meath, on the north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the south and south east by the King's County with part of Galway, and on the west by another part of Galway and Mayo.

On the north are also the Curlew Mountains, through which a road hath lately been cut. The air both on the above mountains

as

as well as on the plains is exceeding good. This county contains 324,369 Irish plantation acres, 8780 houses, 59 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs; it sends 8 members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Dillon. Chief towns,

Roscommon, Ballinasloe,
Abby-Boyle, Castlereagh,
Tulsk, Athlone.

Elphin,

Roscommon. The capital of the county, is a borough and a market town. Situated 67 miles north west from Dublin, hath a barrack for one troop of horse. The post goes thrice a week.

Abby-Boyle. Near the borders of Sligo, 20 miles north from Roscommon, 32 north west from Athlone, and 72 north west from Dublin. In it was formerly a monastery. It is a borough, a good market and a post town. One troop of horse is quartered here.

Tulsk. A small trading town about 8 miles from Roscommon. In the adjacent country considerable quantities of flax might be raised as the soil is proper for that purpose. It is but justice to acknowledge that the tenants in general are very industrious, but it is much to be lamented that the gentlemen of considerable landed property are for the most part absentees.

The

The words of Virgil may not be unplicable.

Resign'd in every state
With patience bear, with prudence push
your fate:

By suffering well our fortune we subdue;
Fly when she frowns and when she calls pursue.

Endure and conquer; God will soon dispose
To future good your past and present woes:
Resume your courage and dismiss your care,
An hour will come with pleasure to relate
Your Sorrows past as benefits of fate.

DRYD. VIRGIL.

Athlone. This town is remarkable for the resistance it gave to King James II. and his army in 1691, when they were besieging it, and lay strongly entrenched on the banks of the Shannon river opposite to the town; but were, after some time, obliged to quit their entrenchments, by the inhabitants of that town with General Ginkle at their head most courageously, and in the face of the enemy's army, crossing the river, which obliged King James to retire. For the bravery of this General the title of Earl of Athlone was conferred on him by King William, and is now borne by his descendants. It is a borough, a market and a post town. It is 55 miles west from Dublin, situated on the west of the Shannon, over which river a bridge, called

called Athlone Bridge, was built by Tur-
lough, King of Ireland, in 1168, as was
also a bridge over the river Suck in this pro-
vince. Athlone is governed by a sovereign
bailiffs and recorder, and for its defence two
troops of horse and four companies of foot
are quartered here. It is much frequented
by those travelling from the province of
Leinster into this province. This town is
situated on both sides the Shannon, whence the
east part is in the county of Westmeath and
the west in the county of Roscommon ;
both parts are united into one town by the
bridge abovementioned, the arches of which
are wide, but it yet causes the river to swell,
which supplies two undershaft mills at each
end of the bridge. There is a castle which
was founded by King John and resembles one
of those Danish mounts mentioned in the
course of this compendious history. This
town was destroyed by fire, in 1641, at
which time all the inhabitants were of the
Roman Catholic profession. On the east
side of the river is a monastery of Franciscans
founded by Sir P. Dillon. The great church
of this monastery was consecrated in the
year 1241, by Albert archbishop of Armagh,
as appears by Mac Geoghegan's History of
Ireland.

In 1641 there was a very considerable bat-
tle fought in the environs of this town, be-
tween the English Protestants and the Irish,
in which the latter commanded by Colonel
Preston

Preston and Sir James Dillon were defeated, after the castle of Athlone had been besieged and Lord Ranelagh, Lord President of Connaught, had been blockaded therein for the space of 22 weeks. For further particulars of this battle I must refer the reader to that curious work *Collect. de Rébus Hibernicis*, published by the ingenious Colonel Charles Vallancy.

Elphin. A Bishop's See. Is a market town, the post goes thrice a week, and it is 72 miles from Dublin.

Ballinasloe. Distant from Dublin 69 miles south west, 32 east of Galway, 8 from Athlone, and 16 from Roscommon. It is a small town, but is remarkable for two weekly fairs every year, in which are sold black cattle and wool, from which the dealers for exportation is supplied. The fairs are in March and September, and the toll amounts to 600l. a year, at one penny for every bullock, and sixpence for every score of sheep, consequently amazing quantities must be sold. It is the greatest fair in Europe.

Castlereagh. A good market town, near Killala which is much improving.

In this county are likewise many remains of vast stone pillars, which were erected by the antient Druids supposed for the purpose of religious worship. Lucan alludes to rude pillars like these, in the following lines, but seems

seems to intimate that they were oddly pictured after the manner of Pagods.

Old images of forms mis-shapen stand,
Rude and unknowing of the artist's hand;
With hoary filth begrim'd, each ghastly head
Strikes the astonish'd gazer's soul with dread.
No gods, who long in common shapes
appear'd

Were e'er with such religious awe rever'd:
But zealous crowds in ignorance adore,
And still the less they know, they fear the
more.

Quintus Curtius, in his History of Alexander the great, tells us, that when that prince visited the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, all that represented the god, was but a rude ill shapen stone. Pillars carved with various figures, were the symbols at that time whereby the Libyan priests signified the prime Deity of Nature; now since we find the same symbolical characters upon the altars, and in the temples of the old Irish Pagan priests, may we not with great reason imagine, that as their Symbols of the Divine Being were alike, their doctrine too might be the same, and both derive from one and the same idolatrous fountain. It is well known that this adoration as well as hill worship, was received through all the early ages, and

and was the constant practice of all the chief nations of the known world ; for,

The Jews had their Sion ;
 The Phrygians and Cretians, their Ida ;
 The Greeks, their Parnassus ;
 And the Britons, their Eryri.

With respect to the Greeks, it is well known, that Parnassus was revered by them ; and how far the Britons regarded their Eryri, or Mountain of Snow, the reader may be informed from an old British Invocation, inserted in Rowland's *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Is for the most part a fine fertile county, with good pasturage, and abounds in cattle, deer, Hawks and honey ; but as it has the sea on one side and many lakes are in different parts of this country, the air is thereby cold and moist, particularly upon the mountains ; where also the soil is but indifferent. It is 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, contains 724,640 Irish plantation acres, 1310 houses, 73 parishes, 9 baronies, and sends 4 members to parliament.

Chief towns,
 Castlebar,
 Ballinrobe,
 Foxford,
 Killala,

Newport,
 Minola,
 Ballina.

Castlebar.

Castlebar. Distant from Dublin 114 miles north west, stands on a river which falls into Lough Conn. Long. 8. 11. lat. 51. 15. The post goes twice a week.

Ballinrobe. An assize town where is also a good market, and a barrack for a company of foot. It is situated 106 miles north west from Dublin. Lat. 53. 40. long. 54. 25. The post goes twice a week.

Foxford. Eight miles from Castlebar, is a small town situated on the river Moy, has a good market, and a company of foot is here quartered.

Killala. This is a Bishop's See, a market and a post town, 19 miles from Castlebar, and 124 N. W. from Dublin. If the linen manufacture was encouraged in this town, to which its nearness to Castlebar would greatly assist it, it would soon become of consequence. This town is situated on a large bay of the sea in the north corner of the county, in the barony of Tyrawley. It gives the title of baron to the family of O'Hara. The post goes twice a week to Dublin.

Newport. Is a small town of little trade.

Minola. Is another inconsiderable town.

Ballina. Distant from Dublin 115 miles north west, and from Castlebar 14 miles north; there is a tolerable market in this town.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Is bounded on the east by Leitrim, on the west by the county of Mayo, on the north and north west by the western ocean, and on the south and south west by Roscommon and Mayo. Divided from Leitrim and Roscommon by the Curlew Mountains, and the river Suck. The county contains 241,550 Irish plantation acres, 5900 houses, 41 parishes, 6 baronies, and sends 4 members to parliament. It is 30 miles west from Killala, and 90 northeast from Dublin. Long. 8.55. lat. 54.12. The air on the mountains of this county is exceeding good, but in the plains and vallies it is not so on account of the bogs. The soil where it is free from them is fit for either grazing or tillage, and great numbers of sheep are reared in this county as well as in Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and in other parts of this province. The herbage being short and fine and the soil generally light, in these counties the sheep are bought, and then fattened in the province of Leinster. The flesh is preferable to that of most other beasts, and admits of considerable addition from the advantage of good soil. On the mountains of Wicklow are reared sheep of a small size which are much esteemed. If more attention was paid to the proper management of wool, it would tend considerably to the advantage of this country as well as

as England. It appears that in 1764, 622 Cwt. were exported to Great Britain, but notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of those appointed to prevent smuggling, yet amazing quantities are still smuggled into France. The Dublin Society have encouraged the making of felt hats of lambs wool only, by judicious premiums.

In the county of Sligo the chief towns, are,

Sligo, Achonry.

Coldony,

Sligo. Is situated on a bay so called, and the harbour is deep enough to admit ships of two hundred tons burthen; the town is small but the trade is pretty considerable. Hath a barrack for two companies of foot. The post goes thrice a week to Dublin.

As in the bodies of mountains are generated copper, lead and iron ore, I have subjoined a few remarks thereon. The veins are sometimes discovered by the colour of the superficial earths, which is no small indication, whether there be metals in the bowels of it. If it be discovered with mineral exhalations, they carry a glistering and a shining along with them, sometimes sulphureous exhalations arise on its surface and appear like a hoar frost. When trees, shrubs and plants grow in rows, as if they had been set by a line, it often proves that a vein of metal lies underneath them; nor are such

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plants

plants so well coloured, or of so large a growth, as others of the same kind, the mineral exhalations hindering their perfection. Veins of metal are frequently discovered by chance, as by violent currents of water washing off the outer coat of the earth, leaving the vein exposed to the eye, and sometimes coal and other fossils have been discovered by the plow.—These are the different methods by which those useful materials have and may be discovered.—The Strata which are the natural covers of mines, as well as most mines themselves, have a natural dip and rise; for by such a natural rise to the surface of the earth, they often break out upon the precipices of mountains and hills, or by the sides of rivers, which are a great encouragement to the undertaker to begin his mine; whereas if the strata of stones, &c. were always upon a flat or level, there could scarce be any outward discovery. In this instance the wisdom of providence is manifest, for without such disposing of these matters many valuable metals, mines and minerals never would have been discovered! Spars are also another indication of metals; they abound near lead and copper, accompany most other metals, and are often tinged with the steams of the metals. Few of these spars are fit for any thing but glass works; they will not polish like other stones, being

being of a different texture ; some parts are hard, and others brittle ; when mixed with other metals, they render them more quick in fusion than otherways they are inclined to be of themselves.

Achonry. Formerly a Bishop's See, but is now united to Killala.

B O G S .

There are many large bogs in this county of which there are two sorts, viz. the Red and the Black, from the colour of the turf or peat therein found. The red kind produces only moss or little short heath ; on it are found a conical berry, which makes excellent sauce or pyes, called Bogberries. The black bog is a kind of meadow or pasture, and affords a black hard turf, that is called Stone Turf, which makes a lasting fire but is not so agreeable. This kind of bog if not too much encumbered with water, will produce tolerable grafs. At about the depth of four feet are generally found in these bogs the roots, bodies and branches of oak, alder, and other sorts of forest trees, which though they are when first raised very soft, yet in a short time, when dried, make good timber, but retain a black colour. Leaves of willow and other trees have been found five feet under the turf, in their perfect size and shape, no way impaired, except that from their long lying, they were discoloured.

K 2

Hazel

Hazel nuts have been also found in the same depth of the bogs.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

A mountainous country, where the air is cold and sharp, but wholesome. It is noted for grazing vast herds of black cattle, of which have been reckoned at one time upwards of 100,000 head in this county. It is in some places pretty fruitful. It is bounded by Donegal bay on the north and part of Fermanagh, on the south and south west by Sligo and Roscommon, on the south east by Longford in Leinster, and on the east by part of Fermanagh and Cavan. It is in length forty-four miles, and in breadth eighteen, contains 206,830 Irish plantation acres, 4000 houses, 21 parishes, 5 baronies, and two boroughs, and returns 6 members to parliament.

The town of Leitrim is much decayed; it gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Harborough.

There are few places of note; the chief towns are

Jamestown, and Carrick.

Jamestown. Is a small town and contains a barrack for one company of foot. It lies three miles from Carrick on Shannon, and 68 miles north west from Dublin. Long. 8. 18. lat. 53. 44.

Carrick on Shannon. Is the shire town of

of the county of Leicestr, but neither in its trade or other circumstances is a place of any note.

BAY S.

Galway Bay. Is situated near the town of Galway. Long. 8. 23. lat. 53. 12. This haven is very large and spacious, extends above 150 miles, and is esteemed a good port, and most advantageously situated for foreign trade.

Round Stone Bay. This small bay runs into the town of Ballinahinch on the south side of Slime Head. From this bay there is a very extensive view of the sea; which the Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle mentions (in his elaborate treatise concerning the weight and pressure of the air) to be higher than the land; and as his reasons appear very just, I shall here insert them.

That all waters come from the sea either by exhalation or percolation, or both, is plain, and that the sea is higher than the land we have arguments from the experience of mariners, who tell us, that ships setting to sea, though with a favourable wind and tide, go out much more slowly than they come in from it to harbour, though they come in with a less favourable gale; and for this reason, that setting out, they sail against the height, and as it were up hill; but in coming towards land they sail with the

height and as it were down hill, and consequently make the greater speed. Besides mariners assert, that from the tops of their masts when in the open sea, they are able to see a ship at a great distance.

RIVERS and LOUGHS.

Rivers. Some of the principal rivers in this province, runs through different parts of the county of Mayo, viz. the Duffe, Moy, Gora, Cara, Conn, Owenbwee, and Allin; but the most remarkable is the Shannon, which rises in this province, and divides from it Munster and Leinster, and falls into the sea between Leap Head and Kerry Point. It is navigable about 50 miles and would be so for near 170 miles but for a cataract above Limerick, and a ledge of Rocks near Killala.

Loughs. In the county of Roscommon is Lough Key and Lough Ree. In the county of Leitrim, Loughs Allen and Molvy. In the county of Galway, Loughs Corrib and Honib. In the county of Mayo, Loughs Maske and Conn; and in the county of Sligo, Loughs Gora, Cara and Gilly. There is a large lough near Eyrecourt in the province of Connaught, from which the best sand for sharpness and clearness in the kingdom is got which is used in buildings. And Lough Maske in the county of Mayo, is remarkable for producing great quantities of Salmon.

Caves.

Caves. In the county of Sligo are many caves and recesses which have been discovered, particularly in the hill or rock of Corron. They are called Giant's Houses, and are generally supposed to be the work of the Danes.

In the province of Connaught are observed among the freeholders Composition Rent, which was an agreement made between Queen Elizabeth and the proprietors of land, by which they obliged themselves to pay to her majesty in lieu of Cefs and Prefs at ten shillings for every quarter of land in this province including the county of Clare.

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

IN order to shew the State of the imports of Ireland in its true light, I shall mention a few articles, viz. In 1776 were imported 308,558lb. of bohea tea. In 1779, 402,594lb.

In 1776, 371,968lb. of green tea. In 1779, 375,269lb.

In 1776 of wines of every denomination 5,075 tons, this article has decreased gradually, for in 1777 there were 5029 tons. In 1778, 4319 tons. In 1779, only 2806 tons.

In the article of tobacco, in 1776, there were imported 5,379,405lb. In 1777, 3,916,409. In 1778, 3,629,056lb. In 1779, 4,038,479lb.

The revenues of the clergy in Ireland are very considerable: The Primacy per annum is 8000l. Dublin 5000. Tuam 4000. Cashel 4000. Derry 7000. Limerick 3500. Cork 2700. Cloyne 2500. Offory 2000. Waterford 2500. Down 2300. Dromore 2000. Clogher 4000. Kilmore 2600. Elphin 3700. Killala 2900. Kildare 2600. Rapho 2600. Meath 5400. Killalo 2300. Leighlin and Ferns 2200. Total 73,400.

During

Revenue of Ireland.

Value.

Belides

Besides the many gentlemen's seats mentioned in the course of this work are the following.

Clonmel, near this town, is the seat of Sir William Osborne.

Londonderry, Lord Tyrone has a large estate in this county. His Lordship's elegant seat is at Curraghmore.

At Ballycavan is the seat of Cornelius Bolton, Esq.

Slanes Castle, the seat of Dean Coote.

At Killadoon, near Celbridge, is the seat of Robert Clements, Esq. The demesne is extensive and greatly improved. Its situation is in a level part of the country. This gentleman's estate in this kingdom is acknowledged to be in a very improveable state, owing to his great knowledge in agriculture.

Anns Grove, near Limerick, is the seat of Richard Aldworth, Esq. This gentleman has erected a bolting mill on his estate which will grind 5000 barrels of wheat.

At Kilbrack is the seat of Lord Doneraile.

At Mallow, the seat of Col. Jephson.

New Grove, the seat of Robert Gordon, Esq.

Blarney Castle. Mr. Jefferyes has built 90 houses. He has established the linen manufactory there, built a bleach mill and houses for weavers. A stocking manufactory has also been established there. Like-
wise

wise a woollen manufactory has been established. He has built a mill for milling. A leather mill for dressing leather. A bolting mill and a plating mill. A paper mill which was nearly finished when this gentleman died.

Dunkettle, the seat of Dominick Trent, Esq.

At Castlemartyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon. His Lordship has established a linen manufactory at Cloghnikelty.

Castle-martyr, the seat of Richard Longfield, Esq.

Rostellan, the seat of Lord Inchiquin.

Coolmore, the seat of the Rev. Archbishop Oliver.

Ardfert, the seat of Lord Crosby.

Thomastown, the seat of Thomas Matthew, Esq.

Tipperary, the seat of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Dundrum, the seat of Lord de Montalt.

At Marlesfield, near Dundrum, is the seat of Stephen Moore, Esq.

FLOUR MILLS.

The principal flour mills in Ireland are at

Marlesfield, Mr. Moore.

Slane, Mr. Jebb.

Annes, Mr. Grubb.

Newtown Barry, Hon. B. Barry.

Tyrone, H. O'Brien, Esq.

Bally-

Ballykilcavan, Dayle and Hoskin.
Lodge, R. Mercer, Esq.
Kilkarn, Wade and Williams.
Archer's Grove, Mr. Ratiean.
Carrick, D. Tighe, Esq.
Lock, Mr. Bready.
Rathnally, J. Nicholson, Esq.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Cities, Post-Towns, and Boroughs in Ireland, with their distances in measured Miles from Dublin, mentioning the respective Counties and Provinces they are in; also, the number of Times the Post goes to and from Dublin in each Week.

Province.		Post fr. Dublin.	Miles fr. Dublin.
U.	ANTRIM, co. Antrim	3	81
L.	Arklow, co. Wicklow	2	35
C.	Ardee, - - -	3	34
U.	Armagh, - - -	3	63
L.	Athlone, co. W. Meath	3	55
L.	Athy, co. Kildare	3	31
L.	Ballymahon, co. Longford	2	48
L.	Ballymore, co. W. Meath	3	47
C.	Ballinasloe, co. Galway	2	65
C.	Ballinrobe, co. Mayo	2	91
L.	Ballitore, - - -	3	27
L.	Ballyboy, King's County	3	44
U.	Ballycastle, co. Antrim	2	116
U.	Ballyconnel, co. Cavan	3	59
U.	Ballymena, co. Antrim	2	93
M.	Ballycora, co. Cork	2	100
U.	Ballymoney, co. Antrim	3	73
L.	Ballynahinch, - - -	3	25
L.	Balinglas, co. Wicklow	3	97
U.	Ballyshannon, co. Donegal	6	14
L.	Balrothery, co. Wicklow	3	54
C.	Ballaghy, co. Sligo	6	59
L.	Banagher, King's County	2	133
U.	Banbridge, co. Down	2	74
M.	Bandon, co. Cork		
U.	Bangor, co. Down		
	M. Bantry,		

Province.

	Post fr. Dublin.	Miles fr. Dublin.
C. Bantry, co. Cork	2	161
U. Belfast, co. Antrim	6	79
U. Belturbet, co. Cavan	3	53
L. Birr, King's County	3	51
L. Boyle, "	3	72
L. Bray, co. Wicklow	3	9
M. Burrasakane, "	2	64
L. Carlew, co. Carlow		
M. Carrick on Suir, co. Tipperary	6	38
U. Carrickfergus, co. Antrim	3	78
U. Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan	3	87
M. Cashell, co. Tipperary	2	41
C. Castlebar, co. Mayo	3	86
C. Carrick on Shannon, co. Leitrim,	2	101
U. Castleblackeney, co. Monaghan	2	65
U. Castleblayney, co. Monaghan	2	71
L. Castledermot, co. Kildare	6	51
M. Castletyons, co. Cork		35
M. Castlemartyr, co. Cork		97
U. Cavan, co. Cavan	3	113
M. Charleville, co. Cork	3	48
U. Clogher, co. Tyrone	2	102
U. Clones, co. Monaghan	3	75
L. Clonard, co. Kildare	3	68
C. Clonsfert, co. Galway	3	25
M. Clonmel, co. Tipperary	2	65
M. Cloghnakilty, co. Cork	6	80
L. Colehill, co. Longford		102
M. Cloyne, co. Cork	2	49
C. Coleraine, "		112
U. Clounish, co. Monaghan	2	102
U. Cootehill, co. Cavan	3	60
M. Cork, co. Cork	2	47
U. Connor, co. Antrim	6	122
	3	
U. Donagadee,		

Province.		Post from Dublin.	Miles fr. Dublin.
U.	Donaghadee, co. Down	6	91
U.	Donegal, co. Donegal	3	100
U.	Downpatrick, co. Down	3	72
M.	Doneraile, co. Cork	6	100
L.	Drogheda, co. E. Meath	6	23
U.	Dromore, "	6	25
L.	Dundalk, co. Louth	6	40
L.	Duncannon, co. Wexford	3	60
U.	Dungannon, co. Tyrone	3	74
M.	Dungarvan, co. Waterford	6	74
L.	Dunleer, co. Louth	6	29
C.	Elphin, "	3	68
C.	Ennis, co. Clare	3	104
L.	Enniscorthy, co. Wexford	3	48
U.	Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh	3	77
C.	Eyre court, co. Galway	3	64
C.	Galway, co. Galway	3	101
L.	Gorey, co. Wexford	3	42
C.	Gort, "	2	90
L.	Gouran, co. Kilkenny	6	54
L.	Granard, co. Longford	2	44
U.	Hillsborough, co. Down	6	69
L.	Inistiogue, "	6	61
L.	Kells, co. E. Meath	3	30
L.	Kilbeggan, co. W. Meath	2	42
L.	Kilcock, co. "	3	13
L.	Kitcoole, co. Wicklow	3	16
L.	Kildare, co. Kildare	2	27
L.	Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny	6	61
C.	Killala, co. Mayo	2	120
	M. Killalo,		

Province.		Post from Dublin.	Miles fr. Dublin.
M.	Killalo, co. Clare		77
M	Killarney, co. Kerry	3	125
L.	Kilcullen, co. Kildare	6	20
U.	Killifandra, co. Cavan	3	52
M.	Killmallock, co. Limerick		98
M.	Kingfale, co. Cork	3	135
M.	Larne, -	3	99
M.	Leighlinbridge	6	44
U.	Letterkenny, co. Donegal	2	116
M.	Limerick, co. Limerick	3	87
U.	Lisburn, co. Antrim	6	72
M.	Lismore, co. Waterford	6	94
U.	Lisnekea, co. Fermanagh	3	67
U.	Londonderry, co. Londonderry	3	114
L.	Longford, co. Longford	2	50
M.	Loughbrickland, -	6	57
C.	Loughrea, -	3	77
U.	Lurgan, co. Armagh, -	3	65
U.	Lurgan Green, -	6	36
U.	Magherafelt, co. Londonderry	3	88
M.	Mallow, co. Cork	2	113
L.	Maryborough, Queen's County	3	40
L.	Maynooth, co. Dublin	3	10
M.	Middleton, co. Cork	3	110
M.	Mill Street	3	145
M.	Mitchel's Town, -	2	100
M.	Moir, -	3	71
U.	Monaghan, co. Monaghan	3	56
U.	Money more, -	2	80
L.	Mullingar, co. W. Meath	3	37
L.	Naas, co. Kildare	6	14
L.	Navan, co. E. Meath	3	22
			Nenagh,

Province.		Post fr. Dublin.	Miles fr. Dublin.
M. Nenagh,	-	2	69
M. Newport, co. Tipperary	-	2	81
C. Newport, co. Mayo	-	2	122
U. Newry, co. Down	-	6	49
U. Newtown-linavady, co. Down	-	3	103
U. Newtownards,	-	9	86
L. Old Castle, co. E. Meath	-	3	36
U. Omagh, co. Tyrone	-	3	92
L. Philipstown, King's County	-	3	38
U. Portaferry, co. Down	-	3	101
L. Portarlington, Queen's County	-	2	32
U. Raphoe, co. Donegal	-	2	109
U. Rathfriland, co. Down	-	3	56
M. Rathkeale, co. Limerick	-	2	99
U. Randlestown, co. Antrim	-	3	83
C. Roscommon, co. Roscommon	-	3	63
C. Roscrea,	-	2	59
L. Rofs, co. Wexford	-	6	72
M. Six Mile Bridge,	-	3	94
C. Sligo, co. Sligo	-	3	90
U. Strabane, co. Tyrone	-	3	104
U. Strangford, co. Down	-	3	18
L. Summerhill, co. E. Meath	-	3	18
M. Tallagh, co. Waterford	-	6	102
U. Tanderagee, co. Armagh	-	3	59
L. Thomastown, co. Kilkenny	-	6	60
M. Tipperary, co. Tipperary	-	3	90
M. Tralee, co. Kerry	-	3	125
L. Trim, co. E. Meath	-	3	20
C. Tuam, co. Galway	-	2	85
	L. Tullamore,		

Province.		Post from Dublin.	Miles fr. Dublin.
L. Tullamore, King's County	-	3	37
M. Tynan,	-	3	68
M. Virginia,	-	3	39
M. Waterford, co. Waterford	-	6	76
L. Wexford, co. Wexford	-	3	57
L. Wicklow, co. Wicklow	-	3	23
M. Youghall, co. Cork	-	3	97

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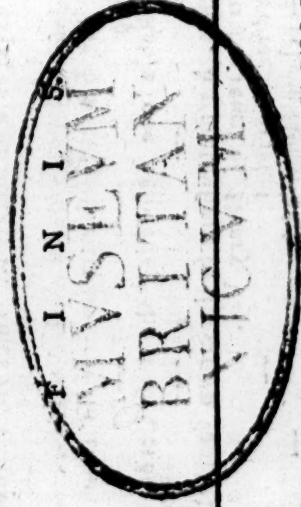
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